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A DIGEST

of the

Rebekah Laws of Illinois

Codified by

FRED B. MERRILLS, P. G. M.

Published by the
Rebekah State Assembly of Illinois

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PREFACE.

When the editor of this work was engaged in preparing the Code of 1906, he asked the then President of the Rebekah Assembly, Sister Lola Rickard, to assist him in some detail relating to the Rebekah portion thereof. This conference led to the suggestion by Sister Rickard that there be a Code prepared and published by the Assembly which would be especially arranged for the use of Rebekah Lodges. This idea was presented to the Assembly at the Session of 1905 by Sister Rickard in her report, and the Committee on Legislation reported in its favor, which report was adopted. Thereupon a motion was made and carried that the President appoint a Special Committee, with herself as Chairman, to prepare and have printed a Code "to be composed of the laws for Rebekah Lodges only."

Under the authority of this motion, a Special Committee was appointed consisting of Sisters Lola L. Rickard, P. P.; Martha J. VanDuzer, P. P.; Nellie L. Harris, P. P.; V. Catherine Thomas, P. P., and May D. Stone, P. P., (see Assembly Journal 1905, p. 2410, 2436, 2493.) Subsequently Sister Ida M. Kewley was added to the Committee to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Sister May D. Stone, (Assembly Journal 1906, p. 2727.)

Section 1 of Article VIII of the Rebekah Lodge Constitution provides that "The Laws of the Subordinate Lodge and the decisions thereon by the Grand and Sovereign Grand Lodge, shall, so far as applicable, control in the government of this Rebekah Lodge in all cases not specially provided (for) by the laws of the Rebekah Branch of the Order."

While this constitutional provision is quite plain, it has been found difficult of application by the inexperienced. Hence it was deemed wise to make the experiment of codifying the laws applicable to the Rebekah Lodges for the use of Rebekah Lodges, in the same manner in which they had been codified for the use of the Subordinate Lodges. To have included this special codification in the "Code of 1906," would have necessitated a very large amount of repetition, and would have materially increased the size of that work, and delayed its publication; hence the other alternative of publishing a separate book.

In arrangement and typography this book is of the same general style and character as the Code of 1906. While it takes years of practical use to fully determine the value of a book, the favorable comments on the Code of 1906 would seem to indicate the wisdom of following the same plan in the present work.

No book can contain *all* the laws applicable to any branch of Odd Fellowship, and it is not claimed that the present work contains all the law applicable to Rebekah Lodges. But it contains enough of the law to enable Lodges to conduct their business along lines of well-established precedent. The Code of 1906 has been largely drawn from, and the late

Journals have been carefully digested, and the decisions and legislation found therein have been included in the present work.

The general law of the Order is to be sought for in different places. First, in the secret work of the Order, part of which is written and part unwritten. By the written work is meant the Rituals. Second, in the Journals of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Third, in the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which have been compiled mostly from the Journals. Fourth, in the first Digest of its laws, known as the Griffin Digest, or the Digest of 1847. This Digest differs from all other Digests, because it was declared to be itself law by action recorded in the Journal of 1847, page 1094. Fifth, all the later Digests of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, notably those of Past Grand Sires, White and Busbee. These Digests, however, are inferior in authority to the Digest of 1847, as they are declared to be mere compilations. An enactment of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, since the Digest of 1847, is law, even though it be not found in the later Digests. Sixth, in long, and well-established usage and custom, which is, to some extent, recognized as a source of law.

The Journals of the Sovereign Grand Lodge contain the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and amendments thereto; forms and ceremonies; general forms for use in the transaction of the business of the Order; decisions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge on questions of law and appealed cases, and laws of general application. They do not contain any part of the secret work. Said Journals are numbered and paged as follows:

Vol.			Sessions				Pages
I,	from	1821	to	1846, inclusive	1	to	972, inclusive
II,	"	1847	"	1852, inclusive	1007	"	1966, inclusive
III,	"	1853	"	1857, inclusive	1981	"	2832, inclusive
IV,	"	1858	"	1862, inclusive	2849	"	3506, inclusive
V,	"	1863	"	1867, inclusive	3507	"	4228, inclusive
VI,	"	1868	"	1870, inclusive	4231	"	4938, inclusive
VII,	"	1871	"	1873, inclusive	4965	"	5967, inclusive
VIII,	of	1874	and	1875, inclusive	5971	"	6733, inclusive
IX,	from	1876	to	1878, inclusive	6737	"	7900, inclusive
X,	"	1879	"	1881, inclusive	7903	"	8826, inclusive
XI,	"	1882	"	1884, inclusive	8829	"	9846, inclusive
XII,	of	1885	and	1886, inclusive	9849	"	10696, inclusive
XIII,	"	1887	"	1888, inclusive	10699	"	11468, inclusive
XIV,	"	1889	"	1890, inclusive	11471	"	12338, inclusive
XV,	"	1891	"	1892, inclusive	12341	"	13235, inclusive
XVI,	"	1893	"	1894, inclusive	13239	"	14246, inclusive
XVII,	"	1895	"	1896, inclusive	14229	"	15151, inclusive
XVIII,	"	1897	"	1898, inclusive	15155	"	16231, inclusive
XIX,	"	1899	"	1900, inclusive	1	"	1026, inclusive
XX,	"	1901	"	1902, inclusive	1	"	1069, inclusive
XXI,	"	1903	"	1904, inclusive	1	"	942, inclusive
XXII,	"	1905	"	1906, inclusive	1	"	870, inclusive
XXIII,	"	1907			1	"	384, inclusive

The first eighteen volumes are cited only by pages. All subsequent volumes are cited both by the number of the volume and by the page. In all citations, the Roman numerals allude to the volume and the Arabic numerals to the page.

The local law is to be found in the Journals of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in its Acts of Incorporation, in its Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, in the uniform Constitutions which it has prescribed for the Subordinates under its jurisdiction, in the decisions of its Committee on Judiciary and Appeals, and in its Digests. The volumes of the Grand Lodge Journals are numbered with reference to the several sessions as follows:

Vol.	I,	Sessions	from	1838	to	1852, inclusive
"	II,	"	"	1853	"	1857, inclusive
"	III,	"	"	1858	"	1865, inclusive
"	IV,	"	"	1866	"	1870, inclusive
"	V,	"	"	1871	"	1875, inclusive
"	VI,	"	"	1876	"	1880, inclusive
"	VII,	"	"	1881	"	1885, inclusive
"	VIII,	"	"	1886	"	1890, inclusive
"	IX,	"	"	1891	"	1894, inclusive
"	X,	"	of	1895	and	1896, inclusive
"	XI,	"	"	1897	"	1898, inclusive
"	XII,	"	"	1899	"	1900, inclusive
"	XIII,	"	"	1901	"	1902, inclusive
"	XIV,	"	"	1903	"	1904, inclusive
"	XV,	"	"	1905	"	1906, inclusive
"	XVI,	"	"	1907		

The paging of the Grand Lodge Journals is not consecutive from one volume to another, nor from one year to another. With the exception of Volume II, the paging of the first nine volumes begins with one and continues consecutively to the end of the volume. In Volume II, and in all other volumes subsequent to Volume IX, a new series of paging is begun for each Annual Session, hence, in citing these Journals, it is necessary to give either the number of the volume or the year, together with the page.

The Grand Lodge has adopted three Digests. The first is entitled, "Code of the Laws of the I. O. O. F. for Illinois," compiled by Past Grand Representative, Samuel Willard. This Code was adopted in 1881 (see J. VII, p. 115) as the law of the jurisdiction. The second Code is entitled, "Illinois Code of 1896," compiled by Charles S. Thornton (J. 1896, p. 340.) The third is entitled, "The Code of 1906, I. O. O. F."

The following abbreviations appear in the body of this work:

S. J. "Journal of Proceedings, Sovereign Grand Lodge."
J. "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois."
B. "Busbee's Digest of 1903."
W. "Code of 1881 by Samuel Willard, P. G. R."
T. "Illinois Code of 1896 by Charles S. Thornton."

The author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Code Committee, and to the Officers of the Rebekah Assembly who have assisted him so materially in his labors.

The printing and binding has been done under the direction and supervision of the Printing Committee, composed of Sisters V. Catherine Thomas, P. P., Effie A. Glazier, P. P., and Eliza Ridgeley.

As the general scheme of the work was to include only a part of the law of the Order, it may not come up to the expectations of some. Yet the author speaks for its favorable consideration, and trusts that it may in a large measure fulfill the purpose for which it has been designed.

FRED B. MERRILLS.

Belleville, Illinois, August 15, 1908.

CONSTITUTION

(FOR REBEKAH LODGES)

ARTICLE I.—TITLE AND MEETINGS.

1. **INDISPENSABLE NUMBER AND TITLE.**—Section 1.—This Lodge shall be constituted by not less than five members, irrespective of sex, including one qualified to preside at its meetings, and shall be hailed and entitled.......................... Rebekah Lodge, No......................., I. O. O. F., of the State of Illinois. (J. 1895, p. 199.)

2. Under the Rebekah Code, Rebekah Lodges have powers and privileges subject to the general regulations of the Order and the regulations of the Grand Lodge to which they are subordinate, to confer the Rebekah Degree on properly qualified candidates; to elect their own officers; to fix and establish initiation fees and dues; to fix the time when such fees and dues are to be paid; to suspend from membership those who are in arrears for one year's dues; to pay and disburse the funds as the majority of the members present may determine for any of the declared purposes of the Degree, and to establish such laws and Rules of Order as are not inconsistent with the Code, or with the General Law, as they may deem proper, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge to which they are subordinate. See Rebekah Code, Sections 14 to 19, both inclusive. —(Editor.)

3. Rebekah Lodges shall not be chartered by the name of any living person. (Rebekah Code, Sec. 5.) Charters are issued to the Rebekah Assembly and the Rebekah Lodges by the Grand Lodge. Such charters to be in the form prescribed, and on the blanks furnished by the S. G. L. (Rebekah Code, Sec. 21.)

4. The Grand Lodge issues charters, and may require more than five applicants for a charter for a Rebekah Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 509, 827, 873; S. J. XIX, p. 848, Sec. 1, Art. VIII, G. L. Const. J. 1906, p. 186, 341.)

5. The President and Secretary of a Rebekah Assembly are not required to sign the charters for new Rebekah Lodges, nor has the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction the right to so require. (S. J. XX, p. 37, 361, 371, 372.)

6. Assemblies cannot institute Rebekah Lodges. Grand Lodges cannot confer upon Rebekah Assemblies power to institute and charter Rebekah Lodges. They are clothed by Section 2 (Code) with special power, the time and place for exercising which is left to their judgment. Such power cannot be delegated. (S. J. 14240, 14487, 14570.)

7. A Grand Lodge cannot give to its Rebekah Assembly power to charter Rebekah Lodges. (S. J. 14674, 14948, 15019.)

8. A Grand Lodge cannot give its Rebekah Assembly power to revoke the charter of a Rebekah Lodge, or disturb a Lodge in possession of chartered rights. (S. J. 14678, 14948, 15019.)

9. A Grand Lodge cannot transfer from the Grand Master to the President of a Rebekah Assembly the power to reclaim the charter, books and effects and of a Rebekah Lodge. (S. J. 14679, 14948, 15019.)

10. In the absence of any local law governing the restoration of Lodges, the Grand Master has no authority during the recess of the Grand Lodge to restore the name, charter, and effects of a suspended Lodge to five or more petitioners of such Lodge. Nor may a new charter be granted such suspended Lodge upon the petition of five or more members of said Lodge and the effects of said suspended Lodge be restored to it. If the Lodge has been closed by the preceeding Grand Master and his action approved by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master in office is not authorized to set aside the action of the Grand Lodge. He has authority to grant a dispensation for a new Lodge, and may allow the use of the same name and number. In this new Lodge such members may constitute charter members as may be approved by the Grand Master. (S. J. XXIII, p. 32, 219, 239, 253.)

11. There is no law under which the Grand Lodge may grant the power to the President of the Rebekah Assembly to restore an arrested charter. (S. J. XXIII, p. 44, 219, 239, 253.)

12. The Grand Lodge is permitted to enact such legislation as will allow the President of the Rebekah Assembly to receive petitions for dispensations and charters for the institution of subordinate Rebekah Lodges, and grant

same and institute new Rebekah Lodges subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge. (S. J. XXII, p. 716, 767, 781.)

13 The charter of a Rebekah Lodge cannot be surrendered, nor can the Lodge be compelled to consolidate with another while the minimum number of its members required by law to petition for a charter are willing and desirous of retaining the charter. (S. J. XIX, p. 509, 827, 873.)

14. There is no law to prevent the members of a Subordinate Lodge from organizing two or more Rebekah Lodges from among its membership. But in case two Rebekah Lodges are organized from the same Subordinate Lodge, both should be accorded the same privileges by the Subordinate Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 31, 365, 394.)

15. In a jurisdiction where a Rebekah Assembly is instituted, all Rebekah Lodges therein are controlled by the same, to the extent that power is delegated to it by the Grand Lodge. (S. J. XXI, p. 35, 284, 314.) All Rebekah Lodges are instituted by authority of the Grand Lodge. (Rebekah Code, Section 2.) The instituting officer may be the Grand Master, or any Past Grand or Past Noble Grand who is in good standing in a Rebekah Lodge. (Rebekah Code, Section 3.)

16. A Rebekah Lodge cannot adopt the christian or surname of a living individual, when it is so adopted as an honor to such living individual. (S. J. XXI, p. 31, 284, 314.)

17. All seals used by Rebekah Lodges should bear the legal designation "Rebekah Lodge," and not that of "Degree of Rebekah," "D. of R.," etc. (S. J. 15754, 16071, 16116.)

18. When a Lodge wishes to change its name on request in writing by ten members of the Lodge, the Noble Grand shall direct the Secretary to send written notices under the seal of the Lodge to all members of the Lodge that the question of changing the name of the Lodge will be considered at a stated meeting. Notices to be mailed at least ten days before the meeting, at which the question is to be considered. If two-thirds of the members

present vote for the change of the name, the Noble Grand shall direct the Secretary to report such vote and the name selected under the seal of the Lodge to the Grand Master, who, in his discretion, may issue a dispensation to such Lodge permitting it to use the new name, the seal of the Lodge being changed to correspond with the new name, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge at its next regular session. Upon approval by the Grand Lodge, the Lodge shall forward its charter to the Grand Secretary to have such name properly endorsed upon its charter. (J. 1907, p. 351, 352, 363.)

19. The Grand Lodges subordinate to the S. G. L. are hereby authorized and empowered to institute Rebekah Lodges at such places as they may deem proper within their territorial limits, and during the recess of such Grand Lodges the Grand Masters are hereby authorized to grant dispensations for the institution of such Rebekah Lodges, subject, however, to the approval of the Grand Lodge at its next session. A Grand Master shall be the installing officer, who may, however, appoint for that purpose any Past Grand or Past Noble Grand who is in good standing in a Rebekah Lodge. (Rebekah Code, Section 213; S. J. XXIII, p. 250, 299, 309.)

20. Under the act of the legislature incorporating the Grand Lodge and the Subordinates belonging thereto, approved February 8, 1849, the Supreme Court of Illinois held that suit in behalf of the Lodge should be brought in the name of its Trustees. (Marsh vs. Astoria Lodge No. 112, 27th Illinois, 421.)

21. By Section 1 of the Act amending the Articles of Incorporation, approved February 16, 1865, it is provided that suits to recover the property of the Lodge may be brought in the name of the Lodge.

22. A suit cannot be brought against the Lodge, but must be brought against its Trustees. (Sec. 5, Act of Incorporation.)

POWERS OF A LODGE:

23. Lodges derive their powers from the authority which created them, and are restricted to the exercise of those conferred by their charters and the laws of the several Grand Lodges under which they exist. They have no legislative power whatever except to make by-laws and rules of order for their own internal government, which must conform to the laws of the Grand Lodge of its jurisdiction and to those of the S. G. L. (U. S. Digest 1847, p. 47; S. J. 1235, 3415, 3463, 1724, 1797, 1786, 1807.)

24. A Lodge may lease its property for any legitimate purpose. When it owns a three-story building, and the third story only is used for Lodge purposes, the other two stories may be rented and used for any legitimate business without a violation of the law, excluding all spirituous, vinous and malt liquors from the Lodge room and ante-rooms or halls connected with or adjoining thereto. (S. J. 8839, 9025, 9101; See § 39 and § 53 *infra.*)

25. When a Lodge disregards the law of the Grand Lodge or a provision of its Constitution, yet acts in accordance with the laws of the S. G. L., it is not subject to punishment by the State Grand Body. But it would violate a law of its Grand Body at its peril, and, of course, the State Grand Body would be the proper tribunal to judge of such violation. But if such Lodge acted in accordance with the laws of the S. G. L., the latter would, on appeal, be protected. (S. J. 3109, 3124.)

26. It is the duty of a Lodge and its officers to obey and enforce the laws of the S. G. L., anything in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge or Subordinate Lodge to the contrary notwithstanding. (S. J. 10254, 10487, 10511.)

27. The right of Lodges to re-elect their officers is under the control of the Grand Lodge. (S. J. 4182, 4200.)

28. Lodge libraries are a necessity to the Order and should be by all means encouraged. Funds of Lodges may be appropriated for that purpose. The manner and measure of such appropriations are proper subjects for local legislation. Members cannot be taxed to support them. (S. J. 6985, 7054, 7381, 7474.)

29. It has been a well established practice with the S. G. L. to recognize the power of a Lodge over its financial affairs as a delicate, sacred and highly cherished prerogative, but the S. G. L. will not permit a Lodge, even with the approval of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, to loan funds without ample security and reasonable interest. (S. J. 2496, 2520, 10865, 10911, 10928, 11897, 12192, 12276, 14433, 14461.)

30. If a Lodge, on being instructed by the Grand Master to cease violating the law, complies, there is no law which forbids it from doing so under protest. (S. J. 11100, 11368, 11396.)

31. There is no law to prevent a Lodge from protesting against the instructions of a Grand Master, where the Lodge is clearly of the opinion that the instructions are wrong. While a Lodge would have no right to disregard the instructions of a Grand Master, and while it would be its duty to obey them, yet the right to respectfully protest should not and cannot be taken away. (S. J. 11719, 11769.)

32. The matter of using the funds of a Lodge for the purpose of paying for the services of their officers is one which properly belongs to the legislation of the respective State District and Territorial Grand Bodies. (S. J. 3117, 3124.)

33. One Lodge may sue another in the civil courts, unless inhibited by its Grand Lodge Constitution, as there is no general law forbidding it. (S. J. 15164, 15534, 15584.)

34. *Question*—Has a Lodge authority to issue and sell bonds to its members to raise money to purchase a building site and erect thereon a building containing a hall for Lodge purposes?

Answer—The rights given by our special charter from the State, while not providing for such bond issue, is apparently broad enough to permit it. The usage of the Order has been to make such purchases and erect such buildings, securing any indebtedness by notes or mortgages. The issue of bonds would be but another form of like indebtedness, and therefore permissible. (J. 1901, p. 13, 319.)

36. When fines are properly and legally assessed against a member, the Lodge has no right to remit them. And when an officer is, under the By-Laws, fined for absence, the Lodge may not remit the fine. (J. III, p. 485, 515; J. V., p. 25.)

ILLEGAL ACTS OF A LODGE:

37. Lodges may not assemble in convention for the purpose of legislating or effecting legislation concerning the Order or the Grand Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge. (S. J. 1786, 1807.)

38. A Lodge may not adopt a resolution requiring that the "Union Label" be placed on all local printing of the Lodge, and the placing of the "Union Label" upon all the letter heads of the Lodge, which letter heads also contain the name and number of the Lodge, its location and nights of meeting and emblems of the Order is a violation of Section 471 of Busbee's Digest of 1903. (S. J. XXII, p. 435, 675, 709.)

39. A Lodge shall not lease any part of its Lodge property or property in its control directly or indirectly, to any person or persons to be used as a saloon, or place to dispense intoxicants and beverages to be drunk then and there on the premises. (S. J. XXII, p. 759, 791, 812.)

40. A Lodge or its members may not hoist a political banner or flag upon the Lodge room or make or partake in any political demonstrations whatever. (J. III, p. 157, 158, 193.)

41. And the Lodge has no right to declare any man a proper or improper person for any public office. (J. VI, p. 78, 106.)

This decision was made by Grand Master Oberly, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, but it does not appear that the Judiciary Committee reported on it, or that it was approved by the Grand Lodge.—(Editor.)

42. A Lodge may not work in any other language than the one assigned to it when it was instituted, if there are other Lodges in the same town working in different languages. But a Lodge working regularly in one language may use rituals in another language, when this latter is not the language of some other Lodge of the same town. (J. V, p. 572; J. VI, p. 1026.)

43. A Lodge should not ask advice or counsel from any other source than its own Grand Lodge. (U. S. Digest of 1847, p. 47.)

44. No Lodge or any of the members thereof shall in the name of the Order resort to any scheme of raffles, lotteries, gift enterprises, or scheme of hazard or chance of any kind as a means of raising funds for any purpose

of relief or assistance to other Lodges or to individual members. (S. J. 3953, 3988.)

45. No circular may be issued or distributed by any Lodge of this jurisdiction without the written consent of the Grand Master. (J. VI, p. 627.)

46. It is not within the jurisdiction of one Lodge to try the members of another, much less to declare a sentence of exclusion without a trial. The only proper course for a Lodge or member to pursue, in cases where members of other Lodges are regarded unworthy, is to prefer charges against them, in pursuance of the well established laws of the Order. (S. J. 2759, 2783.)

47. A Lodge may not entertain any application for pecuniary aid or assistance unless the same be authorized by the Grand Lodge or its principal officer, in accordance with the form prescribed for such purpose by the S. G. L. (S. J. 4467, 4598, 4614.)

48. The existing law provides: "No Lodge may entertain any application for pecuniary aid or assistance, under whatever scheme it may be presented, unless the same be authorized." This language is broad enough to cover the sale of tickets as a scheme to raise funds. No officer or member shall sell any tickets sent to him from any other Lodge for such purpose. (J. VII, p. 275, 297.)

49. It is not legal to allow a call for aid from the Lodges to assist those who are suffering from a foreign war and who are not members of the Order. (S. J. 14686, 14948, 15019.)

50. The Grand Sire cannot authorize a Lodge under the sole jurisdiction of the S. G. L. to apply to Lodges working under a State jurisdiction for aid and relief, without first having obtained the consent of the Grand Master of such jurisdiction to make such application. (S. J. 9022, 9100.)

51. The Grand Lodge discourages appeals for aid from Brothers and Lodges in case of loss or damage by fire. A Lodge may not ask aid for its individual members, or send its own members or the widows of its deceased members to other places to ask aid of the Order. (J. III, p. 507, 512; J. IV, p. 313; J. VI, p. 341.)

FESTIVITIES:

52. In all cases where a Lodge desires to have a ball, festival or other entertainment in the name of the Order, and makes due application to the Grand Master for a dispensation, such Lodge shall satisfy the Grand Master in such application that it has been fully indemnified against any and all loss or liability by or through such ball, festival or other entertainment. The Grand Master may require such form of indemnity as in his opinion will protect the Lodge from loss. (J. VI, p. 125, 1012.)

53. All spirituous, vinous and malt liquors shall be excluded from the Lodge rooms and ante-rooms or halls connected with or adjoining thereto, when under the control of any Subordinate Lodge. Every provision in conflict with this law, as well as all regulations heretofore passed respecting the use of edibles, are repealed. (S. J. 6198, 6222.)

54. No Association or League composed of delegates selected from a given number of Rebekah Lodges has any right to conduct entertainments, etc., without a dispensation from the Grand Master. No raffle can be conducted in the name of the Order. A dispensation cannot be granted for that purpose. A rummage sale might be conducted provided a dispensation has been granted by the proper Grand Officer. (S. J. XXIII, p. 32, 219, 239, 253.)

55. A Lodge securing a dispensation for a certain social function may not, without permission of the Grand Master, give an entertainment different in character or inconsistent with the terms of the dispensation. (J. 1901, p. 12, 319.)

56. Pleasure clubs, by whatsoever name, composed of or controlled by members of the Order, so as to be identified in public opinion with our Order, or with any particular Lodge or Lodges of our Order, are required to secure dispensations for picnics, excursions, balls and entertainments of whatsoever kind, from the Grand Master, with the same restrictions as those provided for the Lodge. (J. 1901, p. 12, 319.)

57. No festival may be held in connection with the regular meeting of a Lodge. (J. III, p. 268.)

58. No Lodge shall hold any anniversary or other celebration, ball or party, where the regalia of the Order may be worn or the name of the Order assumed, without the consent of the Grand Master first being obtained in writing, such permission to be predicated only upon the direct promise through the officers of the Lodge seeking the permission, that no intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be offered by them to the members or guests present on the occasion. State Grand Lodges must enforce this law. (S. J. 3709.) If a Lodge violates this law, the Grand Master must suspend it at once, and prefer charges and specifications as directed. (J. III, p. 517.)

59. It is not permissible for a Lodge to present in public or in private a burlesque of any of the ceremonies of the Order, or to give in public any dramatic representation claiming to be in any way connected with our ritual. (S. J. 13783, 14036, 14070.)

60. The Grand Lodge recommends to the Subordinates, in places where its annual sessions are held, that they do not give any public festival or entertainment to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge will not accept any invitation for a public parade during its session. (J. 1855, p. 108; J. V, p. 744.)

61. No Lodge shall appear in procession in regalia except to attend the funeral of a brother or to celebrate the anniversary day of the Order, April 26th, without having first obtained permission so to do in the manner prescribed by law. (Grand Lodge By-Laws, Art. II, Sec. 7; S. J. XXII, p. 284, 355, 361.)

62. The Anniversary Proclamation of the Grand Sire gives no authority to wear the regalia or display any of the emblems of the Order where a dance or banquet or other social is held in connection with the anniversary. (S. J. 14683, 14948, 15019.)

63. The law of 1864 (S. J. 3709) does not embrace attendance at church or other public places in regalia merely to listen to a sermon or lecture and return promptly to the Lodge room. (S. J. 14685, 15045, 15086.)

64. Permission to join in public procession in regalia in connection with other organizations, when invited so to do by the civil authorities, may be obtained under such regulations as the Grand Lodge prescribes. (S. J. 3739, 3821, 3843.)

65. A Lodge may not give a sacred concert on Sunday in a theatre or public hall, using the name of the Order, charging an admission fee and using the proceeds for its benefits. (S. J. XXI, p. 543, 752, 820.)

66. If the Grand Lodge confers the power, a Subordinate or Rebekah Lodge may by By-Law provide that moneys received from socials and entertainments be placed in the contingent fund. (S. J. XXI, p. 546, 752, 820.)

67. The 20th day of September is to be recognized as the anniversary of the institution of the Rebekah Degree, and it is to be annually celebrated and commemorated as such by proper and appropriate ceremonies. (S. J. 15640.)

68. The 26th day of April is established as the anniversary of the Order, and the Grand Lodges are required to urge their Subordinates to observe the day in some appropriate manner, and to authorize them to hold on that day public processions in regalia. (S. J. 4210, 4211, 7377, 7473.)

69. Where the Anniversary of the Order (April 26th) falls on a week day, it is not permissible to defer the celebration to the following Sunday, and to hold a meeting privately or publicly for such celebration on such Sunday. The expenses of such celebration held on Sunday may not be legally paid either from the general or special funds of the Lodge. (S. J. XXII, p. 435, 675, 709.)

70. A general dispensation authorizing the Lodges to celebrate the Anniversary of the Order by public exercises not contrary to the recognized laws and customs of the Order, does not authorize Lodges to have balls, festivals, etc., without first complying with the law and obtaining a special dispensation for the purpose. (S. J. 3709; Grand Lodge By-Laws, Art. II, Sec. 7.)

71. No Subordinate or Grand Lodge, Rebekah Lodge or Assembly, Subordinate or Grand Encampment, Canton or Grand Canton, and no member of any of the above organizations of any rank or station in the same, shall hold or make any arrangement for, or manage, or to any extent, control any anniversary, excursion, picnic, ball or party, or entertainment of any kind where regalia,

emblems, or name of the Order will be worn, assumed or used, without first obtaining the consent of the Executive Grand Officer in the jurisdiction, or department of the Order, in which the entertainment is proposed to be held, such permission only to be predicated upon the direct promise, through the officers of the Subordinate or Grand Body seeking the permission, that no intoxicating beverages of any kind shall be offered to the members or guests present on the occasion. (S. J. 13067, 13155.)

72. A "masque ball," held under the auspices of the Lodge, is not necessarily an affair which would scandalize the Order. It would depend upon the character and surroundings of the ball. (S. J. 12353, 12616, 12652.)

THE LODGE SEAL:

73. Every Lodge shall have a suitable seal (a proof-impression of which shall be deposited with the Grand Secretary); and all of its official communications shall be sealed therewith. (G. L. By-Laws, Art. II, Sec. 6.)

74. The seal to be authentic must be printed or impressed upon the paper or document it authenticates, and not affixed thereto. (S. J. 2767, 2810.)

75. The seal shall only be used in transacting the legitimate business of the Lodge. (S. J. 6752, 6976, 7051.)

76. Communications from one Lodge to another or to persons ought to be attested by the seal, and a Lodge would be justified in refusing attention to any document from another Lodge not so attested. The custom is to address a Lodge as follows: "To the Noble Grand, Officers and Members of.. Lodge, No.....................", but there is no law which requires a communication in that form. (S. J. 9857, 10105, 10176.)

77. In the installation ceremony the seal is put into the hands of the Recording Secretary. He is the only one authorized to use it, and he alone can officially attest anything for or on behalf of the Lodge. (S. J. 9856, 10105, 10176; See Ritual, second paragraph, p. 52.)

78. The Financial Secretary, as such, has no authority to use the seal (J. VI, p. 496) even for the purpose of attesting notices of arrears sent to members (J. V, p. 485) or for attesting official receipts (S. J. XX,

raign the brother to whom such a card may have been given; because the card having been voted, the membership of the brother ceases, and he has a legal right to the card, which, if he desires to renew his membership, he can deposit in the usual mode, or, if it has been indiscreetly granted to an unworthy brother, the Lodge may annul it, taking care to allow the brother implicated a fair and impartial trial, as to other members against whom charges are preferred. (S. J. 1841, 1898, 1952, 4716, 4842, 4870.) A card upon annulment becomes void, (J. VI, p. 64, 114, 116; See § 1221 *infra.*)

1200. No Lodge or member has the right to place any extra writing on the edge of a visiting or withdrawal card, setting forth the facts not provided for in the regular form of the card. (S. J. 14574, 14608.)

1201. The S. G. L. has prescribed the form of visiting and withdrawal cards to be exclusively issued throughout its jurisdiction. All cards must be in the prescribed form and bear the counter-signature of the Grand Secretary of the S. G. L. or a fac-simile thereof. They must be signed by the Noble Grand and attested by the Secretary of the Lodge and be under seal. They must be signed by the holder thereof on the margin in his own handwriting in the presence of the officer communicating the A. T. P. W. (S. J. 108, 342, 649, 677, 911, 2664, 2673; See § 1193 *supra.*)

1202. In issuing visiting and withdrawal cards it is mandatory to insert therein the highest rank the brother has attained, whether in Subordinate Grand Lodge or Sovereign Grand Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 23, 365, 394.)

1203. All withdrawal cards, visiting cards and certificates for dues, assessments, fees, etc., should be signed by the holder thereof in the presence of the officer by whom the A. T. P. W. or A. P. W. is communicated. (S. J. 15535, 15614.)

1204. The cards bearing the name of James L. Ridgley, Grand Secretary, are legal, and may be issued since the death of Brother Ridgley. The same is true concerning the cards which have on the margin the fac-simile of Brother Theo. A. Ross, Grand Secretary, (and J. Frank Grant, Grand Secretary.) (S. J. 15509, 15580.)

1205. A card is complete without the counter-signature of the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State in which it is issued. (S. J. 777, 804.)

1206. A card formally issued and in use by the Grand Lodge of Australia is interdicted, and the Order at large is warned not to recognize or receive it. (S. J. 7463, 7506; See § 1223 *infra.*)

1207. Grand Lodges, through their proper officers, shall be permitted to issue to members of defunct Lodges withdrawal cards or dismissal certificates according to the standing of the brother when the Lodge surrendered its charter, and members holding such cards and certificates shall have the same privilege, and are to be recognized by every Lodge to which they may be presented, whether in or out of the jurisdiction issuing them, as having the same force and effect as a withdrawal card or dismissal certificate that has been issued by an existing Lodge in good standing, and will enable the holder to join another Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 251, 319, 353.)

1208. Under this law, Grand Bodies can now issue withdrawal cards and dismissal certificates to all classes of members of defunct Subordinates. (S. J. XIX, p. 513, 827, 873.)

1209. A defunct certificate is distinctly different from a dismissal certificate, and applies to a different class of brothers. (S. J. XIX, p. 514, 827, 873.)

1210. Dismissal certificates may be issued by Grand Bodies to those in good standing when the Lodge was suspended, and who apply for the same after one year from the date of suspension, or in other words, after the time when he would be entitled to a withdrawal card. (S. J. XIX, p. 514, 827, 873.) The officers of a Grand Lodge can issue a dismissal certificate or withdrawal card to a member of a defunct Subordinate, according to the standing of the brother at the time of the surrender of the charter of the Subordinate; in other words, the brother who was entitled to receive either of such certificates from a Lodge at the time of the surrender of its charter is now entitled to receive either from the Grand Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 514, 827, 873.)

1211. A Grand Secretary is authorized to issue the proper credential to a member of a defunct Lodge who pleads guilty in the courts of the state to a felony, is sentenced, and serves a number of years in the penitentiary, is pardoned, and afterwards applies for such credentials, if no proceedings by the Order were had against him. (S. J. XX, p. 48, 361, 371, 372.)

1212. Grand Bodies can issue a dismissal certificate, or withdrawal card, to a member of a defunct Subordinate, according to the member's standing when the charter was surrendered. (S. J. XIX, p. 514, 827, 873.)

1213. A member in good standing can resign at any time before charges have been preferred against him; *provided*, that if charges against a member and a resignation of such member be presented at the same meeting of his Lodge, such resignation shall not be operative until the proper disposition of such charges. (S. J. XIX, p. 19, 371, 396; See § 1219 *infra* and 204 *supra;* See Rep. 83 and 84 S. G. L. 1901, p. 362, 364, 372, 373.)

1214. A resignation of membership in the Order takes effect from the time it is presented at the regular meeting of the Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 517, 827, 873.)

1215. A brother who has resigned his membership, cannot thereafter visit his old Lodge until he has been regularly elected to membership again. (J. 1901, p. 8, 319.)

1216. A brother who has resigned his membership, and later desires to go back into the Lodge, must petition for membership as an Ancient Odd Fellow, in the same manner as if he had never held membership in the Lodge. (J. 1901, p. 8, 319.)

1217. A rubber stamp fac-simile signature on a card or official certificate is legal, but such signatures are discouraged and had better not be used. The same is true of a rubber impression of the regular Lodge seal. (J. 1901, p. 13, 319.)

1218. If a rubber stamp fac-simile signature is used at all, it should be used only by the officer whose signature it is. (J. 1901, p. 13, 319.)

1219. If charges, in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction, have been preferred, and are pending against a brother, or, are preferred at the same meeting at which his resignation is tendered, he cannot resign membership until the said charges have been legally disposed of. (S. J. XXI, p. 753, 820; See § 1213 *supra.*)

1220. A Lodge may grant a brother a withdrawal card while he is working under a prohibitory occupation, but it could also refuse it. The question of granting the withdrawal card is in the discretion of the Lodge. (S. J. XXII, p. 30, 219, 243.)

1221, A Lodge granting a withdrawal card has the power to annul it, for good cause, between its granting and the expiration, upon giving notice; where charges are pending, notice is not required. After the expiration of the twelve months, the card becomes null and all jurisdiction over the holder ceases. (S. J. 1722, 1797, 1401, 1476, 1512; See § 1199 *supra.*)

1222. A brother cannot take a withdrawal card, pending an appeal to the Grand Lodge, upon charges preferred against him in his own Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 504, 827, 873; J. V, p. 313, 358, 362.)

1223. During the War of the Secession, some of the Southern Jurisdictions issued cards of their own device, being unable to procure those issued by the S. G. L. Therefore, in 1865, the S. G. L. passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That visiting and withdrawal cards, heretofore issued by any Southern Jurisdiction, countersigned by the Grand Secretary and attested by the seal of the Grand Body issuing the same, shall be taken and deemed to be as effectual as if the same had borne the countersignature or a fac-simile thereof, of the Grand Secretary of the S. G. L." Such visiting cards are no longer in use, but such withdrawal cards may be presented by Ancient Odd Fellows for years to come. The Grand Lodge of Australia issued, about 1876, a withdrawal card which Lodges are forbidden to recognize or receive. (S. J. 3801, 3812, 7463, 7506.)

1224. Upon regular application, a withdrawal card must be granted or refused by ballot, if there are no charges against the applicant. (S. J. 3827, 3846; J. IV, p. 234; See § 1248 *infra.*)

1225. If a Lodge violates the law which requires all applications for withdrawal cards to be made in writing, or in person, and grants the card on a proxy application, the grant is void, if the brother to whom it is made refuses to accept the card. A letter addressed to the Financial Secretary, with money, asking for a withdrawal card, makes proper application for the card. (J. V, p. 13, 90, 91, 664, 751, 753.)

1226. An application for a withdrawal card, being once made in accordance with the law, need not be renewed, even though the Lodge adjourns without action. (S. J. 6204, 6262.)

1227. Since application for withdrawal cards must lie over for one week for action, a card granted on the night of application, contrary to Section 2, Article X (§ 1174 *supra*,) of the Rebekah Constitution is illegally granted; and the Lodge must rescind its action, and the brother's connection with the Lodge is not severed. A vote granting a withdrawal card upon the condition that dues be paid before the card is issued is illegal, and does not sever connection with the Lodge. The dues must be paid before the vote. (J. III, p. 549, 565; J. V, p. 13, 90, 91.)

1228. An application of a brother for a card "with privilege of deposit" should be granted. The words "with privilege to deposit" are to be regarded as surplusage. If the card is voted, it carries with it the right of deposit without written permission. (S. J. 7883.)

1229. A Rebekah Lodge having granted a withdrawal card to a member, and afterwards ascertaining that, by mistake or otherwise, he was in debt to the Lodge, the Lodge cannot legally call on him for the said indebtedness, unless fraud or wrong on his part be shown. But if a brother taking a withdrawal card has paid his dues in advance, the Lodge must refund them. And if a brother asks for a withdrawal card and it is granted, but he does not take it and continues to pay dues to the Lodge, he is not a member, and his dues must be refunded to him. (J. 1853, p. 78; J. 1856, p. 18, 20; See § 1181 *supra.*)

1230. Pending a decision on the granting of a withdrawal card, charges may be preferred against a brother making application therefor; under such circumstances, the vote on granting the card should not be taken until the charges be withdrawn, or a trial be had upon them. (S. J. 1992, 2115, 2170.)

1231. Notice of an intention to prefer charges or lay an information amounts to nothing. The information must be actually put in the hands of the Noble Grand to authorize withholding the card. (J. I, p. 244, 301, 310; J. 1856, p. 43.)

1232. A brother has the right to withdraw an application for final card before a vote upon granting it has been taken. (S. J. 1635, 1655.)

1233. A brother placed his application for a withdrawal card in the hands of the Noble Grand. Before the next regular meeting he notified several members of the Lodge that he decided to have his application withdrawn. The members to whom the notice was given did not attend the meeting of the Lodge and the vote was taken which resulted in granting the card. But the card was not issued or delivered, and at the next meeting of the Lodge the brother appeared and asked the Lodge to rescind its action in granting the card. *Held*, the Lodge had power to rescind under the circumstances. (S. J. XXII, p. 426, 675, 709.)

1234. If a withdrawal card is deposited with a petition for membership during its validity, it is to be treated as a live card for the purpose of balloting on the application of the candidate, even though the report of the Investigating Committee comes in and ballot is had after the expiration of the card. (S. J. 10864, 10902.)

1235. A withdrawal card being a recommendation for twelve months, the policy and interest of the Order require that the Lodge which granted it have power to withdraw or annul it for good cause arising between the time it was issued and the date of its expiration. After the expiration of twelve months, the card becomes utterly null, and all jurisdiction over the holder ceases. (S. J. 1722, 1797.)

1236. When the holder of a withdrawal card has, within a few months after its issue, deposited the same in, and thereby become a member of another Lodge, the Lodge issuing such card has no power to annul it. (S. J. 3030, 3083, 3113.)

1237. The effect of the annulment of a card is to revoke it, and, instead of expelling the brother from the Order, to bring him back into the Lodge, where, after due notice of the charges against him which have induced the Lodge to abrogate his card, and fair and impartial trial thereof, he may be expelled or acquitted. (S. J. 2145, 2177.)

1238. Where charges were preferred against the holder of a withdrawal card and the card annulled, it was held, after the trial and acquittal of the brother, that his position in the Lodge was the same as if the card had never been granted. (S. J. 8838, 9025, 9101.)

1239. If a withdrawal card is ordered upon the vote of less than a quorum of qualified members it is void, and the applicant therefor still holds his membership in the Lodge. (S. J. 8108, 8178.)

1240. A Grand Master has no right to compel the Lodge to issue a withdrawal card after the Lodge has refused, and given as the reason that they were unwilling to recommend the brother to all Odd Fellows. (S. J. 14574, 14608.)

1241. A withdrawal card may be annulled by a Lodge before charges pending against a brother have been proven. (S. J. 9159, 9324, 9442.)

1242. When the application for a withdrawal card is made by the Secretary of the Lodge to which the brother has been elected, in writing, under the seal of the Lodge, authority from the brother to make such application shall be "presumed" in the absence of evidence to the contrary. (S. J. XIX, p. 256, 389, 398.)

1243. If a brother applies for a withdrawal card and pays for the same, and also pays his dues up to the date of his application for the said card, he has complied with the law. (S. J. XX, p. 26, 361, 371, 372.)

1244. Application for withdrawal cards must be made to and granted by the Lodge, and not an officer of the Lodge. (S. J. 15750, 16030, 16054.)

1245. A withdrawal card written in the Dutch language is as valid as if written in English. (S. J. 12093, 12149.)

1246. Withdrawal cards granted to members of a defunct Lodge by a Grand Lodge are only good for one year from the date of suspension. (S. J. XIX, p. 513, 827, 873.)

1247. A brother being a member of J. Ward Ellis Lodge petitioned for membership in Jackson Park Lodge on an official certificate. Jackson Park Lodge elected him to membership, after which the brother made application to J. Ward Ellis Lodge for a withdrawal card, which was acted upon instantly, the card granted, made out and delivered to the brother, who then retired from the Lodge room. Thereafter, and during the same session of said J. Ward Ellis Lodge, and prior to adjournment, but after the brother had retired from the Lodge room, a motion was regularly made to annul said card, for the reason that it had been improperly granted. The motion was sustained, card declared annulled, and the Secretary directed to notify Jackson Park Lodge of such action, which notice was received by Jackson Park Lodge. After receiving said notice, Jackson Park Lodge admitted the brother to membership and he signed its Constitution. At the time the brother applied for and received said withdrawal card, there was then in the hands of the Noble Grand of said J. Ward Ellis Lodge a complaint in writing, duly signed, which complaint had been duly referred to a committee, and the committee afterwards reported charges of misconduct. On hearing of said charges, one of the pleas filed by the defendant was a plea to the jurisdiction of J. Ward Ellis Lodge to try the accused. It was held that the withdrawal card issued by J. Ward Ellis Lodge was improperly issued, and that the Lodge had authority to annul, and did annul it; that notice of said card being annulled having been received by the Secretary of Jackson Park Lodge, the action of Jackson Park Lodge in thereafter receiving the brother to membership was illegal; that the brother's membership in J. Ward Ellis Lodge was not dissolved or cancelled, notwithstanding the issuing of said card, and that J. Ward Ellis Lodge had jurisdiction to prefer charges and specifications at the time said charges were preferred, and to try the case. (J. 1900, p. 134; J. 1901, p. 292.)

1248. Where a withdrawal card has been issued on a vote taken by voting sign instead of by ball ballot, and both the Lodge and the brother have treated the card as legally issued, he is estopped in his life time from asserting its illegality, and so after his death those claiming under him are also bound by the estopple. And a card granted in a like manner and deposited in another Lodge, will transfer his membership to the Lodge in which the card is deposited. (S. J. XXI, p. 533, 752, 820.)

1249. It is proper for a Lodge to report to the Lodge granting a withdrawal card any conduct on the part of the holder calculated to injure the Order in the eyes of the community at large. (S. J. 1722, 1797.)

1250. VISITING CARDS AND DISMISSAL CERTIFICATES.—Section 3.—Dismissal certificates shall be issued to members who have been dropped for non-payment of dues on the payment of one dollar. Visiting cards shall be granted upon request, upon the payment of the price of the card and the dues to the expiration thereof. No vote is necessary to grant a visiting card or a dismissal certificate. Should objections in either case be made for cause, the ground thereof shall be stated, and it shall suspend the issuing until after the investigation of said objections. The Lodge shall promptly investigate such objections, and if found to be sufficient by a majority vote of the members present, the card or certificate shall not be issued until the grounds of objection be removed. If the objection is removed, or is found not to be sufficient, the card shall be issued immediately. A suspended member cannot take a card or a dismissal certificate. Should the Lodge refuse to grant any member a withdrawal card, such member may, if clear on the books, tender a written resignation of membership; he or she shall then be entitled to receive from the Secretary a certificate under the seal of the Lodge certifying that he or she has resigned membership, as evidence of his or her good standing at that time. (J. 1907, p. 389, 390, 424.)

CERTIFICATES OF RESIGNATION:

1251. A brother having resigned membership is entitled to a certificate. If under charges, his resignation cannot be accepted and the trial must proceed. Certificates of resignation are not granted on vote of the Lodge, but issued by proper officers. No particular form is prescribed. (J. V, p. 137, 202, 230.)

1252. A Lodge shall vote by ballot upon applications for final cards made in accordance with existing laws; and the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to the granting of such cards. Upon a ballot, should a majority of the members present refuse their consent to the granting of a final card, the brother applying therefor, upon the payment of all dues and tendering a written resignation of his membership, and not being otherwise disqualified, shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary, under seal, a certificate that he has resigned his membership; and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the brother's good standing at the time of his resignation. *Provided,* however, that upon such refusal the brother shall have the right to appeal to the Grand Body of his jurisdiction. Final cards are granted only by vote of the Lodge, the vote to be had by ball ballot. (S. J. 3827, 3846, 9273, 9346, 4716, 4842, 4870.)

VISITING CARD:

1253. A Lodge has no right to refuse to grant a brother a visiting card who is under no legal disqualification at the period of application. (S. J. 1712, 1739, 1798, 2515, 2518, 2530.)

1254. The S. G. L.has prescribed that there be prepared the form of a certificate for dues, etc., to be recognized as evidence of good standing, when the holder desires to make visitation in another jurisdiction, in lieu of a visiting card, said form of a certificate to be universal throughout all the jurisdictions on this continent, and to be used as the only and legal receipt for dues, assessments, fees, etc., by all the Lodges, Encampments and Rebekah Lodges. The A. T. P. W., or substitute therefor, to be communicated to every member when paying his dues, and the privilege to visit in another jurisdiction to depend upon this certificate which shall bear his signature on the margin, the genuineness of which he must prove before the Examining Committee, and the proper password.

The holder of such a certificate is considered to hold a proper card for visiting purposes. The use of such certificate shall not be so construed as to abolish or restrict the present use or purposes of the visiting card, or to abrogate any of the rights and privileges to which its holder is thereby entitled under the laws of the Order; on the contrary, any brother who, by the general laws of the Order, is qualified to apply for the same shall be entitled to receive a visiting card as heretofore, and the holding of such visiting card shall be *prima facie* evidence of good standing in the Order. Lodges are not required to pay sick or funeral benefits, or render other pecuniary aids to a member of another jurisdiction upon a presentation of such certificate, unless so directed by the Lodge of which the brother is a member. (S. J. 14953, 14954, 15067.)

1255. Any brother in good standing may draw a visiting card to be valid for any reasonable length of time, expressed on its face, and to be determined by the Lodge from which it is drawn, to enable him to visit Lodges while traveling or sojourning in states or other places without the limits of the jurisdiction in which his own Lodge may be located. Besides enabling brothers to visit, this card also entitles them to all the courtesies of the brotherhood, as well as the benevolent usages of the Order, or if they should meet with any accident or misfortune; and brethren holding such cards continue to be members of the Order and are amenable to all the penal laws of their Lodges in the same manner as other members. (S. J. 677, 678, 679.)

1256. In granting visiting cards no ballot is necessary, but the application must be passed upon by the Lodge. This may be done by a formal motion, made and seconded, and put by the Chair, or it may be done by the presiding officer stating "The card will be granted if there be no objections." The latter is by general consent of the Lodge, and in such case is granted by the action of the Lodge as much as in the former. Very much of the legislation of all bodies is done by general consent. (S. J. 6558, 6591.) The Noble Grand and Secretary of a Lodge, during the recess of the Lodge, may issue visiting cards to members in good standing, when application is made to them in writing. (S. J. 11397.)

1257. It is the duty of the Recording Secretary, when he issues a visiting card, to endorse thereon the character of attentive benefits allowed by the By-Laws of such Lodge, and if such By-Laws allow the hiring of nurses during sickness, such fact shall also be stated, together with the compensation allowed per diem for such nurses, which endorsement shall be signed by such Secretary, with the seal of the Lodge attached. (S. J. 9405, 9460.)

1258. Having granted, issued and delivered a visiting card to a brother, the Lodge cannot recall the card, or nullify it unless the brother obtained it through fraud or deception, or for offense committed previous to granting the card, of which he must be convicted upon a charge and by trial. (J. III, p. 160, 193, 200.)

1259. It is illegal for any Lodge to extend the time for which visiting cards are granted by endorsement on the back thereof. But in all cases of removal or extension, a new card must be issued. (S. J. 7470.)

1260. The right to grant a visiting card to a brother who is absent and just elected to membership by deposit of card, depends upon local law. (S. J. 10251, 10487, 10511.)

In this jurisdiction membership is not complete until the applicant has signed the Constitution. Hence, until after this formality has been complied with, a visiting card cannot be granted.—(Editor.)

1261. A Lodge is bound to grant a visiting card to an insane brother upon proper application, provided he be in good standing and not under charges. A brother insane cannot visit a Lodge, and therefore does not need the pass word, but he requires the good offices of the Order as a sick brother, and these can only be had by a card certifying him to a Lodge where he may temporarily reside. An endorsement upon the card of the condition of the brother will be sufficient. (S. J. 9853, 10105, 10176.)

1263. It shall not be lawful for any Subordinate Lodge to grant to any member a visiting or traveling card, who had previously applied for, and obtained, such a card, until the former card shall have been returned to the Secretary of the Lodge, or until such brother shall produce satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. (S. J. 9089, 9106.)

1264. The S. G. L. has provided, by appropriate legislation, that the possession of a visiting card, the date of which extends to a date later than when the same is presented, will authorize the Noble Grand of a Lodge to communicate, not only the A. P. W., but, if presented within the jurisdiction of the Lodge which issued it, will authorize the communication of the semi-annul (or term) password as well. (S. J. XIX, p. 344, 374.)

1266. No jurisdiction can question the valid membership of one residing in another jurisdiction, who holds a legal visiting card, or an official certificate in date, and can prove himself to be a member "according to the established work of the Order." (S. J. XX, p. 536, 979, 1002.)

1267. The color of the printing on the back of the official certificate shall be varied so as to show at a glance the branch of the Order for which the certificate is adapted, viz: Red for the Subordinate Lodge; purple for the Encampment; green for the Rebekah Lodge. (S. J. XX, p. 887, 960.) The official certificate itself is an order for the A. P. W. (S. J. XIX, p. 21, 365, 394; See § 1264 *supra.*)

1268. Only those members who pay dues in advance are entitled to the A. P. W. upon obtaining official receipts. And the authority for communicating the same to the holder of a certificate is limited to such members. (S. J. XIX, p. 17, 365, 394; S. J. 16136, 16158; S. J. XX, p. 35, 360, 371, 372.)

1269. A Noble Grand should give to a member with a card or official certificate the A. P. W. current at the time of presentation, provided the card covers a period which extends to a later date. (S. J. XX, p. 28, 404, 416.)

1270. The presentation of an official certificate does not authorize communication of the term password by a

Lodge other than one of the jurisdiction to which the holder belongs. (S. J. XIX, p. 16, 365, 394.)

1271. An official certificate may be used in lieu of a visiting card. (S. J. XIX, p. 18, 365, 394.)

1272. In order to visit on an official receipt, a brother must pay his dues in advance, the same as on a visiting card. The holder thereof may not visit thereon after the date to which the same shows his dues to be paid. (S. J. 15165, 15534, 15584; S. J. XX, p. 28, 361, 371, 372.)

1273. The official receipt does not of itself permit visitation. The Lodge should examine the brother to prove his identity, and should the visiting brother refuse such examination, the Lodge is under no obligation to admit him. (S. J. XIX, p. 24, 365, 394.)

1274. It is not necessary for a brother desiring to visit within his own jurisdiction on an official certificate to have the semi-annual password. The A. P. W. is the proper password for him to give. If he has the semi-annual password, he can visit without the certificate. (S. J. 15744, 16030, 16054.)

1275. An official certificate may be deposited in another Lodge for admission, the same as a visiting card, and is a sufficient guarantee of good standing to accompany a petition for membership in a Rebekah Lodge in another jurisdiction. (S. J. 15165, 15534, 15584; S. J. XIX, p. 29, 365, 394.)

1276. The granting of a visiting card by a Lodge is a matter of course to a brother in good standing, and never involves the question of leave of absence. (S. J. 2758, 2782.)

1277. When an officer, exempt, under the Constitution and By-Laws, from paying dues, applied for and receives a visiting card, he must pay dues in advance the same as any other member. If he continues to serve in such office to the end of his term, or until the expiration of his card, the proper amount must be refunded to him. (J. III, p. 159, 193, 200.)

DISMISSAL CERTIFICATES:

1278. In all cases where the law makes it obligatory upon Lodges to grant dismissal certificates to brothers suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, it shall be the duty of the Noble Grand and Recording Secretary to issue dismissal certificates, upon proper application in open Lodge, and payment of the fee, without vote of the Lodge. (S. J. 4932.)

1279. No Lodge has a right to refuse a dismissal certificate to a member suspended for non-payment of dues who makes proper application for the same, unless charges are preferred against him. (S. J. 4993, 5194, 5245, 9856, 10105, 10176.)

1280. The dismissal certificate is a document specified in particular form by the S. G. L. for general use, as expressed by its legislation, and it cannot be altered in any respect, except through the authority derived from the Sovereign Body itself. (S. J. 11899, 12217, 12281.)

1281. A dismissal certificate, when issued, shall show upon its face the highest degree of rank obtained by the brother to whom the same is issued. (S. J. 9722, 9797.)

1282. A member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, wishing to regain membership in another jurisdiction than that in which he was dropped or suspended, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge shall, upon proper application, grant a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar. (S. J. 8487.)

1283. In all cases where a Lodge or Encampment has refused to reinstate a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, he shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge shall, upon proper application, grant a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar. (S. J. 8487.)

1284. A member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, after five years' suspension, wishing to join a Lodge in the same jurisdiction, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar. (S. J. 8487.)

1285. A Lodge, upon proper application and the receipt of one dollar, may, at its discretion, by the majority vote of the members present, grant a dismissal certificate to a member suspended for non-payment of dues, to enable such suspended member to join a Lodge in the same jurisdiction before five years have expired. (S. J. 8487.)

1286. One dollar is the fee for, or cost of, a dismissal certificate, and no Lodge is authorized to charge any greater amount for the same. (S. J. 11481, 11728, 11786.)

1287. Dismissal certificates can only be issued to members who have been dropped or suspended for nonpayment of dues. (S. J. XIX, p. 513, 827, 873.)

1288. A Grand Lodge may grant a duplicate dismissal certificate to a member of a defunct Lodge of the same jurisdiction who has lost or mislaid the original. (S. J. XX, p. 48, 361, 371, 372.) Grand Bodies can issue a dismissal certificate to a member of a defunct Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 514, 827, 873.) A Grand Lodge may issue a dismissal certificate to a former member of a defunct Subordinate who was dropped, or suspended, for nonpayment of dues before the Subordinate Body surrendered its charter. (S. J. XIX, p. 513, 827, 873.)

1289. **TRANSFER CERTIFICATE.**—Section 4.—A member of the Order in possession of an Official Certificate or a Visiting Card, changing his or her residence from the territorial jurisdiction of his or her Lodge to the territorial jurisdiction of another Lodge, and desiring to unite with a Rebekah Lodge at his or her new place of residence, upon making application for membership accompanied by his or her Official Certificate or Visiting Card showing his or her dues paid in advance, and being elected as provided by local law, and official notice being sent to his or her Lodge, said Lodge shall, unless charges are pending against him or her, without ballot and without fee, issue a Transfer Certificate and send same, at once, to the Secretary sending for the same; and, upon the receipt of the Transfer Certificate, the member shall be entitled to sign the Constitution and become a member of his or her new Lodge without the payment of any admission fee. The issuing of a Transfer Certificate shall sever membership in the Lodge issuing it. (J. 1907, p. 424, 426.)

ARTICLE XI.—FEES, DUES, BENEFITS, FUNDS.

1290. PAYMENT OF FEE, WHEN. CREDITS, HOW MADE.—Section 1.—No person shall be admitted to membership or reinstated in this Lodge, or receive a card, until payment is made of the amonut required therefor by this Constitution or the By-Laws. When dues and assessments or fines stand charged upon account, the payments made shall apply to these in the order of their accruing. (J. 1895, p. 215.)

1291. Remission of initiation fees is a subject for local legislation, and unless permitted by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, a Lodge should not recognize any bargain made by members with a candidate for return to him of part of his initiation fee. It is highly inexpedient for Lodges to recognize the validity of such bargains, even if the local law be silent on the subject. (S. J. 6752, 6977, 7051; See § 1292 *infra.*)

1292. The Grand Lodge of Illinois requires that every person joining a Lodge must pay the prescribed admission fee; ministers of the Gospel and charter members of a Lodge are not excepted. Nor may this law be evaded by giving back the fee or any part of it. The same rule applies to degree fees. Charter members pay the regular fee for deposit of cards, and are credited for what they advance for the charter. (J. I, p. 147, 152; J. III, p. 78, 107, 161, 193, 200.)

1293. The fee of an applicant shall be paid to the Financial Secretary, or, if there be no Financial Secretary, to the Secretary, who shall pay it, with the receipts of the meeting, to the Treasurer. If an applicant is rejected, or his petition withdrawn, the fee shall be drawn from the Treasurer on an order in favor of the applicant. If the fee to be returned is placed in the hands of the proposer, he is made the agent of the Lodge. If he fails to pay it over, the Lodge is still responsible for it. This question is a matter for local legislation. (S. J. 11100, 11368, 11396; T-1378.)

1294. If a candidate has paid the full fee required by the Lodge, or by an illegal By-Law, and has been admitted to membership, he is a legal member; and he cannot be required to pay an additional sum, though he is in honor bound to pay the regular fee, unless misrepresentation was used to induce him to become a member. (J. III, p. 96; J. VI, p. 497, 551, 574.)

1295. The finances of a Lodge are under the control of the Grand Lodge, yet such control is limited by the supreme law. (S. J. 6560, 6591.)

1296. Any person residing in one jurisdiction and joining a Lodge in another jurisdiction, whose fees for admission to membership, either by initiation or deposit of card, are less than the fees charged in his own jurisdiction, shall pay to the Lodge he so joins the amount of the minimum fees charged in his own jurisdiction, and the Lodge which he joins shall pay over the excess thus collected to the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which he resides. (S. J. 14090, 14146,) When permission is given for a non-resident to join a Lodge out of his jurisdiction, he must pay the fee required by the Lodge nearest his residence, if it be greater than that of the Lodge he joins, and such Lodge shall pay the difference to the Grand Jurisdiction where he resides. (S. J. 14251, 14487, 14570.)

1297. Where a Lodge receives notes instead of cash for fees, the Grand Master may order all members so received to pay up, under penalty of being dropped from membership on failure so to do. And where the Lodge fails or refuses to carry out the orders of the Grand Master, its charter may be arrested for contempt. (J. IX, p. 914.)

1298. ADMISSION FEE.—Section 2.—No person shall be admitted to membership in this Lodge for a less sum than is herein provided, viz.: By initiation, one dollar; by deposit of an expired withdrawal card a dismissal certificate, or a certificate of resignation, one dollar; no fee whatever shall be charged for the deposit of an unexpired withdrawal card. (J. 1907, p. 390, 424, 425.)

1299. REINSTATEMENT FEE. — Section 3. —The fee for reinstatement shall be one year's dues in all cases. (J. 1907, p. 390, 424, 425.)

1300. The fee of one year's dues paid for reinstatement, is a reinstatement fee, and is not applied on dues, which begin to accrue from the time the reinstating vote was taken. (J. 1901, p. 13, 270, 294.)

1301. DUES, REGULAR.—Sec. 4.—The regular contributions to the Lodge fund shall not be at a less rate than two cents a week, to be determined by the By-Laws. (J. 1895, p. 215.)

1302. A Lodge may not provide for the payment of a fixed sum in full for all dues during life; in other words, it cannot sell a life membership, relieving the members from all future payment of dues, and this privilege should not be granted by local legislation. (S. J. XXII, p. 429, 675, 705.)

1303. The legislation of the S. G. L. providing for the retention of members over sixty years of age as noncontributing members, does not apply to the Rebekah Lodge. (S. J. XXII, p. 442, 675, 709.)

1304. It is illegal for a Rebekah Lodge to charge less dues than two cents per week or $1.04 per year. (J. 1901, p. 15, 270, 294.)

1305. Dues do not begin to accrue against one elected to become a member of a Rebekah Lodge by card or certificate until the Constitution is signed, as that is the time membership begins. This is true even if several months elapse between the election and the time the Constitution is signed. (J. 1901, p. 16, 270, 294.)

1306. The word "dues" has three meanings in our laws: (1) The weekly contributions under Section 4, of Article XI, of the Subordinate Constitution, in distinction from what is paid for initiation and degrees, which amounts are fees. (2) The regular weekly contributions and anything else regularly accruing at stated intervals; the "further contributions" mentioned in Section 5, of

Article XI, of the Rebekah Constitution. In this sense it is used when saying "the Secretary shall be exempt from all dues." (3) All that is due from a member on the books of the Lodge, including the weekly contributions, regular contributions, special assessments and fines. When it is said that one taking a withdrawal card must pay all dues, the word is used in the third sense. (T-1429; W-434.)

1307. It is not lawful by local law to provide that Rebekah Lodges may receive a fixed sum as dues and as a consideration therefor relieve the member so paying, from further obligation to be charged up with dues during his membership. (S. J. 5519, 5547.)

1308. A Lodge cannot refuse to receive, in full or in part, the dues of a member prior to his suspension, and no member can be suspended or dropped from membership in the Order for non-payment of dues, unless at the time of his suspension he shall be indebted to the Lodge for one year's dues, and he has been notified of the action that would be taken. (T-1371; S. J. 7505.)

1309. It is competent for a Grand Body to permit its Subordinates to make By-Laws requiring payment of dues in advance, provided such requirements shall not work a forfeiture of any rights now guaranteed to members by the laws of the S. G. L. (S. J. 7370, 7471.)

1310. When a By-Law is amended, increasing the amount to be paid for dues, it affects every member of the Lodge. A brother can claim no exemption by reason of having received a visiting card. A receipt issued by the Secretary to a member for dues paid in advance for a certain period does not constitute a contract that the rate of dues for such a member shall remain unchanged during the time for which he paid in advance. (S. J. 7373, 7472, 7020, 7077.)

1311. In determining a member's standing in the Order, reference must be had to the amount of dues fixed by the Lodge, reckoned by weekly periods. A member does not owe his dues until the expiration of the week. A Lodge cannot require them to be paid in advance, except when a visiting card is taken; and they can be charged only for the actual time of membership. They may be entered weekly or at longer intervals, and paid at any time a member chooses; but the Lodge may require them paid at a definite time after due. (J. 1856, p. 35, 186, 195; J. VI, p. 41, 114, 116.)

1312. The holder of a visiting card is liable for all regular or special taxes levied by the Lodge while the card is current, whether he be present or absent from the Lodge. (J. 1855, p. 127.)

1313. No member is in good standing while his note is held for dues; the indebtedness by note is a new form, not a discharge of the debt. (S. J. 1775, 1806.)

1314. Payment of dues to the Treasurer is not a payment to the Lodge, since the laws require all payments to be made to the Secretary. It is optional with a Lodge whether it will recognize a payment made to other officers. (S. J. 3031, 3084, 3113.)

1315. If a brother pays to the Lodge for dues or fees all that is required of him by the Secretary, which amount is nevertheless too small, by error of the officer, the brother's claims against the Lodge are not prejudiced thereby. (S. J. 1935, 1962, 2484, 2504.)

1316. Every Lodge holds its members, who are under suspension for cause, responsible for dues and unworthy conduct during such disability. Upon reinstatement, the full amount accruing before, during and after suspension should be paid. (S. J. 1504, 1513, 1884, 1948.)

1317. If a member is expelled and afterwards reinstated, no dues are to be charged for the interval. If, however, an expulsion be found illegal, on appeal to the Grand Lodge, dues accrue for the time in which it was erroneously held valid. (J. 1853, p. 70; J. IV, p. 200, 201, 240, 246; See § 1334 *infra.*)

1318. A Lodge cannot remit or donate dues, nor donate or loan money to a member for dues to keep him good on the books; *dues must be paid.* No arrearages can be remitted. (J. 1855, p. 25, 126; J. III, p. 99, 421, 443; J. V, p. 315, 358, 362; See § 1325 *infra.*)

1319. If a Lodge sets apart a certain share of its dues for a special fund, then there should be set off that share of what is actually collected and paid in. (J. IV, p. 409.)

1320. A brother may not offset his dues with an unadjusted claim, even if just. The Lodge, and not the brother, must make the offset. (J. III, p. 160, 200; S. J. 10250, 10487, 10511.)

1321. Although a Lodge may cease to act as such, it is still in existence until its charter is surrendered or annulled, and the dues of its members continue to accumulate. (S. J. XX, p. 861, 913, 914.)

1322. Official certificates only can be issued for the payment of dues and assessments, and it is unlawful to issue any other receipt, except in the case of visiting or withdrawal cards. (S. J. 15745, 16030, 16054; S. J. XIX, p. 870, 947, 962.) If a member is in arrears for dues and pays part or all of such arrearages, and nothing in advance, he may demand as a receipt the official certificate, but is not entitled to the A. P. W. (S. J. 15175, 15534, 15584.) Such a receipt need not be given by a Lodge unless a request is made therefor. (S. J. 15745, 16030, 16054.) Should the brother paying his dues and assessments not desire a receipt, the Secretary is not compelled to issue one. (S. J. 15166, 15534, 15584.)

1323. Hereafter an official certificate shall be issued in all cases where members pay dues and assessments to Subordinate Bodies, and shall request a receipt therefor; and it shall be unlawful for any Rebekah Lodge, * * * * * to permit its officers to issue, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of any Subordinate Body to issue any receipt, statement or other paper evidencing the payment of money on account of dues or assessments, except an official certificate; provided, however that when a member applies for, pays for, and receives a visiting card or withdrawal card, it will not be necessary to issue an official certificate, evidencing the same payment. (S. J. XIX, p. 870, 947, 962.)

1324. Hereafter in the printing of official certificates for Rebekah Lodges the paragraph, "payment of benefits or pecuniary aid is not authorized by this certificate," shall be omitted. (S. J. XXII, p. 672, 776, 783.)

1325. When a member pays his dues and demands an official certificate or receipt, the Noble Grand has no authority to withhold his signature from such official certificate until the brother to whom the receipt is issued signs the same on the margin thereof. If the signature of the member on the margin of the receipt was required before the Noble Grand signs such receipt, then members at a distance would be seriously inconvenienced in obtaining their receipts for dues sent by mail. The same rule applies to the visiting card. (S. J. XXII, Report 16, p. 689, 710.)

The payment of dues is a fundamental principle of the Order, which cannot be dispensed with or evaded by any Lodge, Grand or Subordinate. Dues must be paid and they may not be remitted. The payment thereof is a condition precedent to good standing and benefits. (S. J. 14248, 14526, 14570, 14688, 14948, 15019; See § 1318 *supra* and § 1332 *infra.*)

1326. It is illegal for a Lodge to receive a fixed sum from an applicant for membership in lieu of dues to accrue during his membership. (S. J. 5519, 5547.)

1327. It is illegal to remit the dues of members serving in the Army during the time of a war. (S. J. 15948, 16012, 16050.)

1328. Dues accrue weekly, and only for convenience are paid at stated periods. It is the right of a brother to pay his dues at any time, and the words "any time" are construed to mean at any Lodge meeting. (S. J. 1290, 1318, 2312, 2346, 6620, 6692, 10711, 10951, 11005.) Dues commence at the time of the initiation. (S. J. 8992, 9087.)

1329. A Lodge may not refuse to receive, in full or in part, the dues of a member prior to his suspension, nor impose upon him, as a condition, to his retention of membership, the obligation to pay the whole of the amount due. (S. J. 7505, 6575, 6641, 6666.)

1330. Upon the decease or withdrawal of a brother, the Lodge is in duty bound to refund advanced dues previously paid. (S. J. 12176, 12273.)

1331. Dues may be increased by an amendment to the By-Laws, and members who hold official receipts or visiting cards, must pay dues at the new rate from the date when such By-Law takes effect. (S. J. 7020, 7077.)

1332. Lodges have the power to compromise arrears of dues, and to remit the whole or any part thereof, when application is made for reinstatement, and this law refers to all Lodges, whether under the immediate jurisdiction of the S. G. L. or of Grand Bodies. (S. J. 2495, 2520, 2665, 2673, 2860, 2925, 2963.)

1333. Dues continue to accrue during the time when a member is suspended as a punishment for an offense. (S. J. 1505, 1513.) But where one has been suspended for cause other than the non-payment of dues, the dues accumulating during the time of such suspension may be remitted if the Lodge sees fit. (S. J. 5513, 5546.)

1334. Where an expelled member has been restored to membership his dues begin to accrue from the time the final decision is officially announced to his Lodge. (S. J. 14686, 14948, 15019; See § 1317 *supra.*)

1335. Dues sent to the Lodge by a registered letter are sent at the risk of the sender, and if they fail to reach the Lodge before the time fixed in the notice for dropping, he may be suspended for non-payment of dues. (S. J. 11673, 11682.)

1336. A member suspended as a punishment is liable for dues, and should he ask for a receipt, the official certificate should be given him, duly endorsed across its face —"The holder is under suspension for cause until the ....day of..19......." (J. 1901, p. 9, 319; S. J. XXI, p. 323, 370, 391.)

1337. DUES, SPECIAL.—Sec. 5.—This Lodge may, by its By-Laws, require such further contributions, for a Widows' and Orphans' Fund, an Educational Fund, or for any other fund suitable to the purpose of the Order, or for either or all of them, as the Lodge shall determine. (J. 1895, p. 215.)

1338. The following By-Law of a Lodge is illegal: Each member shall pay into the treasury one dollar per year, to be placed in a special fund to be called "Good of the Order Fund," this to be used as the Lodge may direct. Each member shall have the same charged to him, and it shall be treated as dues or other assessments, one-quarter payable quarterly. (S. J. 14688, 14948, 15019.)

1339. The special funds of a Lodge should be kept separate and intact. When a deficiency occurs in any of them it should be replenished by assessments or otherwise, but not by drawing or borrowing from other funds. (S. J. 8986, 9085.)

1340. A Lodge may not assess its members a specific sum for necessary expenses in fitting up a hall and procuring necessary fixtures. It is authorized to adopt certain rates of regular dues necessary for providing funds with which to pay its legitimate expenses. It may not demand more from its members, unless authorized by special local legislation. (S. J. 5825, 5860; See § 1341 *infra.*)

1341. A Lodge may not levy a tax for the furnishing of a Lodge room, when there is sufficient funds in its treasury, but if there is not enough money in the general funds to pay the bill, the Lodge may levy an assessment for any necessary expense, as in furnishing the Lodge room, getting needed paraphernalia, regalia, etc. Such assessment may be enforced like other dues. (J. IV, p. 200, 202, 240, 242.)

1342. A Lodge may not levy a special assessment to defray the expense of a celebration. (J. III, p. 100.)

1343. If the By-Laws of a Lodge provide for an assessment upon members in case of a minimum amount in the treasury (that is, if there be less than some certain amount,) the minimum is to be estimated in cash, not counting money at interest on a note, nor money to be paid in soon. The object of the assessment is to provide funds for immediate use, and the Noble Grand must order the making of the assessment without waiting for collections.. (J. IV, p. 199, 240, 436, 465; J. VII, p. 96, 111.)

1344. It is not obligatory upon a Lodge to establish a Widows' and Orphans' Fund; but after it has created such a fund the Lodge cannot draw upon it to meet contingent expenses, nor merge it into the general fund in the Lodge treasury. The Widows' and Orphans' Fund is a "Special Trust Fund," and cannot be used to pay funeral benefits, though the brother leaves a widow and orphan children. It is for their direct and individual support. (J. III, p. 268, 421, 443; 159, 193, 200; J. VI, p. 1021; J. IV, p. 224, 467; S. J. 10986, 10987, 11027, 10054; 14684, 14948, 15019; 4875, 4897, 9976, 10071; J. 1896, p. 194, 277, 320, 329, 332.)

1345. Under the authority of a resolution adopted by the S. G. L. in 1904 (S. J. XXI, p. 805, 843, 879) the Grand Lodge authorizes and empowers all Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, having a Widows' and Orphans' Fund, originally created by setting aside ten per cent of the annual dues, to merge the same with the general funds of the Lodge. ***Provided, however,*** that authority to merge said funds shall not apply to any sums which come into Lodge treasuries by gift, devise or bequest. Said gifts or legacies shall be kept separate from the general funds, so as to carry out the intention of the donors or devisors. (J. 1905, p. 271, 312, 335.)

1346. In jurisdictions where an Odd Fellows' Home is maintained, the Grand Lodges of such jurisdictions are authorized to empower Subordinate Lodges to pay from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of such Subordinate Lodges all or any portion of the per capita tax levied by such Grand Lodge upon its Subordinates for the support of such Home, and to empower such Subordinate Lodges to pay from such Widows' and Orphans' Fund such sums as such Grand Lodge may determine to be necessary and proper for the support of such widows and orphans, as may be placed in said Home, upon request of such Subordinate Lodge. (S. J. XXII, p. 289, 320, 327.) All Lodges in this jurisdiction who have a Widows' and Orphans' Fund, may, in paying their capitation tax, draw from such Widows' and Orphans' Fund an amount equal in ratio to the percentage of funds that is apportioned by the Grand Lodge for the support of the Orphans' Home. (J. IX, p. 998, 1006.)

1347. A Lodge may assess its members to purchase necessary paraphernalia, but it is a power to be exercised reasonably and with extreme caution. (J. 1901, p. 9, 319.)

CONTINGENT FUND:

1348. Grand Lodges have power to permit Subordinate and Rebekah Lodges, under their jurisdiction, to set apart five per cent of their receipts for dues as a contingent fund, to be expended in the payment of necessary and proper obligations which every Lodge must meet, and for which purpose a Subordinate Lodge, under existing laws, cannot expend from its funds. (S. J. 12232, 12285, 12610, 12651.)

1349. This contingent fund, so authorized as above, cannot be used for pleasure excursions or the mere gratification of individual members, but it may be appropriated for flowers or music at the funeral of a member, for carriages, railroad fares, etc., or for such ways as are calculated to advance interest in the Order, and its work. (S. J. XIX, p. 39, 365, 394.)

1350. This contingent fund cannot, even under dispensation, be used for paying expenses of a public entertainment or dance followed by a supper to arouse interest in the Order. (S. J. XX, p. 550, 988, 1004.)

1351. But the fund may be used to pay for suppers where none but members of the Order can be present, the object being to arouse interest in the Order. (S. J. XX, p. 550, 988, 1004.)

1352. Under dispensation, the fund may also be used for public celebration of the anniversary of the Order, with an entertainment and banquet following. (S. J. XX, p. 550, 988, 1004.)

1353. Rebekah Lodges may not create a contingent fund by setting aside five per cent of their dues, unless such action is first authorized by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master has no power to grant such permission. (S. J. 12354, 12632, 12701.)

1354. GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS.—Sec. 6.—The special funds of this Lodge shall be sacredly devoted (t)o the purposes for which they may be raised, and the general funds shall be considered sacredly pledged to the relief of distressed members of the Order, the furnishing of the Lodge-room, and such other necessary expenses as are and may be recognized and authorized by the laws of the Order. But this Lodge shall not pay stipulated weekly benefits. (J. 1895, p. 215.)

1355. Rebekah Lodges cannot pay sick or funeral benefits. (S. J. XIX, p. 780, 816, 834, 887, 914; S. J. XX, p. 933, 984, 1003.)

1356. The adoption of the new Code does not authorize Rebekah Lodges to pay sick or funeral benefits. (S. J. XX, p. 33, 361, 371, 372.)

1357. A Rebekah Lodge cannot levy assessments for funeral benefits. It may raise its rate of annual dues and make donations when needed. (S. J. XX, p. 539, 988, 1004.)

1358. The minimum benefit law does not apply to Rebekah Lodges. (S. J. 12798, 13150, 13195; S. J. XX, p. 857, 980, 1002.)

1359. The S. G. L. refused to amend the general law so as to allow Rebekah Lodges to pay sick benefits, in 1903, again in 1904, and again in 1905. (S. J. XXI, p. 310, 330, 356, 805, 869, 885, 886; S. J. XXII, p. 228, 271, 290.)

1360. The funds of Rebekah Lodges shall be under the immediate control of and subject to such laws and regulations as are enacted by the Grand Body to which the Rebekah Lodge may be subordinate. (S. J. XXII, p. 756, 777, 784.)

1361. Each Rebekah Lodge has power to pay and disburse its funds as a majority of the members present shall by vote determine, or for any of the declared purposes of this degree as set forth in subdivisions first, second, and third, under the head of "Objects and Purposes," subject to such laws and regulations governing the disbursement of funds enacted by the Grand Body to which the Rebekah Lodge may be subordinate. Provided, however, no Rebekah Lodge shall be allowed to pay sick or funeral benefits. (Section 18, Rebekah Code, as amended; S. J. XXII, p. 756, 777, 784.)

1362. It is improper for a Lodge to entertain a motion or resolution to donate from its general funds for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a building to be used by an organization known as the Young Men's Christian Association. And it is also illegal for the Noble Grand to entertain a motion to appoint a committee of Odd Fellows to solicit voluntary contributions from members of the Order for this purpose. (S. J. XXIII, p. 35, 219, 239, 253; J. 1907, p. 26, 408, 409.)

1363. The legislation of the S. G. L. declaring funds of a Lodge or Encampment to be *trust funds* applicable only to objects for which they were collected, which legislation is found on pages 3664, 3697, of the S. G. L. Journal, 1884 (White's Digest, 1895, Sec. 342) has been held not to apply to Rebekah Lodges. (S. J. XX, p. 344, 395, 414.)

1364. While Rebekah Lodges may not pay stated benefits, the funds of Rebekah Lodges are nevertheless trust funds, to be disbursed only for the declared purposes of the degree. Therefore, it is not proper or lawful for a Rebekah Lodge to vote money from its general fund for refreshments when entertaining other Lodges, or at installation. But the Lodge may by By-Law create a contingent or entertainment fund by setting aside thereto five per cent of its receipts for fees and dues, from which fund appropriations may be made for such purposes. (S. J. XXI, p. 537, 752, 820, as modified by S. J. XXII, p. 226, 297, 323.)

1365. Jurisdictions can authorize their Rebekah Lodges to set aside five per cent of their receipts for dues for a contingent fund. (S. J. 15171, 15534, 15584.) A Rebekah Lodge can make provisions for a nurse fund for sisters only. (S. J. XX, p. 539, 988, 1004.) And it may expend moneys from its general fund to purchase flowers for its sick or deceased members. (S. J. XXII, p. 226, 297, 323.)

1366. Section 36 of the Rebekah Code does not contemplate any watching with sick brothers, and no requirements for brothers to watch with the sick or Rebekah Lodges as such. An assessment cannot be levied upon brothers of a Rebekah Lodge for nursing sick or disabled sisters, but it may be levied and collected from sisters for such purposes. A Rebekah Lodge may provide for employing nurses to watch with sick sisters by levying an assessment (on sisters,) (if authorized by the Grand Lodge,) or it may detail sisters for watch service. Rebekah Lodges are not authorized to pay sick or funeral benefits or expeneses as such, but in proper cases this may be done as a charitable donation. (S. J. XX, Decision 56, p. 539, 988, 1004; S. J. XXI, p. 534, 752, 820.)

1367. A Rebekah Lodge may hire a night watch for a sick sister member, if it so provides by proper By-Law. (J. 1901, p. 14, 270, 294.)

1368. It is competent for a Grand Lodge to provide that the services of a watcher or nurse furnished to a disabled member of a Rebekah Lodge shall be limited to a period of four weeks in any one disability, or such less time as said services may be needed. (S. J. XXII, p. 42, 219, 243.)

1369. A Rebekah Lodge cannot donate from its funds to a Christian Endeavor Society. (S. J. XIX, p. 509, 827, 873.)

1370. A Grand Lodge may authorize Lodges and Rebekah Lodges to appropriate money from their general fund to pay for purely fraternal papers for each of their members. (S. J. XXI, p. 271, 327, 353.)

1371. Lodges have the right to regulate their financial affairs and to determine the propriety of appropriating funds for all the recognized purposes of the degree. But they may not divert funds from their treasury for other purposes, such as pleasure excursions, picnics, or the like. (S. J. 3960, 4007, 5198, 5246.) All things recommended to Rebekah Lodges by the Sovereign Grand Lodge or the Grand Lodge of Illinois, are legitimate objects or purposes for the expenditure of Lodge funds, subject, however, to the condition of the By-Laws. (T-1393.) Any attempt to divert the funds or property of a Lodge from the objects and purposes for which they were in the name of the Order collected, is wrong and in direct violation of the trust which has been voluntarily assumed. Grand bodies are directed to enact laws as will effectually put a stop to such practices. (S. J. 3664, 3697.) Whenever a Lodge attempts to distribute its funds or property amongst its members, it is the duty of the Grand Master to suspend it, and in extreme cases to institute suits at law or in equity to protect the rights of the Grand Lodge, (J. III, p. 517, 522,) for the Grand Lodge has a reversionary interest in the funds of its Subordinates, and may not only prohibit the distribution of such funds among the members, but has the undoubted right to limit the expenditures of Lodges to purposes within the Order, (S. J. 2772, 2812), and this rule extends so far as to prohibit a Lodge which desires to cease work and join a neighboring Lodge, from transferring its funds and property to said neighboring Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge. (J. III, p. 157, 193, 200.)

1372. Bills are appropriately referred to the Finance Committee for examination, which must report, etc., thereon, as soon as practicable; but the Lodge has the right to pay a bill without the action of the Finance Committee, especially when the articles have been ordered by the Lodge; but it cannot accept a report of the minority of the Committee, except as a substitute to the report of the majority. (J. V. p. 136, 385.)

WHAT ARE LEGITIMATE APPROPRIATIONS:

1373. Among the objects for which the funds of a Lodge may be legally expended, the following have been specified, general reference being had to T-1394 and special references as indicated:

A Lodge may expend its funds:

(1.) In the purchase of real estate and building a hall. (S. J. 8166, 8182.)

(2.) In purchase of land or lots for burial purposes.

(3.) In fitting up its halls with necessary furniture and appropriate adornments, as an organ, frames for charter and pictures. (S. J. 8166, 8182.)

(4.) In donation for any purpose within the object and scope of the Order. (The Washington monument is not such a purpose. (S. J. 6350, 6619, 6692.)

(5.) In hiring watchers for its own or transient sick members. (S. J. 8166, 8182.)

(6.) For expenses of a public or private installation.

(7.) For an orator at its own celebration, whose address must be upon Odd Fellowship.

(8.) For buying official and other regalia.

(9.) For the formation and support of a Lodge library. (S. J. 6985, 7054.)

(10.) For a band of music at a funeral, if the expense therefor is provided by a special assessment for funeral expenses, if the By-Laws so permit.

(11.) For the celebration of the anniversary of the Order at its discretion, but the sum expended must be reasonable.

(12.) For hall rent and music at such celebration.

(13.) In the relief of distressed brothers and Lodges.

(14.) In the payment of officers whose duty involves extra labor, as the Secretaries and the Outside Guardian, when he acts as Steward or Janitor.

(15.) In the formation of new Lodges and the extension of the Order. (S. J. 4423, 4921, 8422, 8480.)

(16.) In donations for any object which its Grand Lodge allows to be presented.

(17.) Donations to Orphans' and Odd Fellows' Homes. (S. J. 10986, 11027, 11102, 11374, 11399.)

(18.) Expenditures from the special five per cent contingent fund may be made for the payment of bills incurred for music, flowers, carriages and railroad fare at the funeral of a deceased brother. (S. J. XIX, p. 39, 365, 394.) And since the legislation of 1905 Subordinate and Rebekah Lodges may expend moneys from the general funds to purchase flowers for their sick or deceased members. (S. J. XXII, p. 226, 297, 323.)

(19.) Appropriations may also be made to procure, furnish and pay for out of the general fund a club-room equipped with light, heat, water, janitor service, furniture, billiard table, pool tables, card tables, library, reading room, and writing room. The purposes and objects for said club rooms being to furnish the members of the Lodge with entertainment and amusement. (S. J. XXII, Report No. 8, p. 675, 709.)

1374. Although it is left to the Lodges in their discretion to appropriate their funds for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Order, yet that discretion must be exercised in a reasonable manner, and Grand Lodges may enact suitable regulations to prevent their Subordinates from making grossly excessive appropriations for such purposes. (S. J. 8171, 8185.)

1375. The expenditure of Lodge funds for music to accompany a parade, or as an attractive feature in connection with, and as a part of the prescribed ceremonies, is authorized, subject to such limitations as may be made by local legislation, as a part of the legitimate expenses incident to the celebration of the anniversary of American Odd Fellowship on April 26th, and no other day; but the expenditure of Lodge funds for music in connection with a dance or other entertainment, not constituting part of the anniversary exercises, is neither authorized nor permitted by the laws of Odd Fellowship. (S. J. 14050, 14073.)

1376. A Lodge may expend a reasonable amount of its funds to defray the necessary expenses of an anniversary celebration, April 26th. The celebration may be conducted in such a manner as shall tend to promulgate and illustrate principles of the Order, or dignify it in the eyes of the community, but not for those things which contribute merely to the pleasure or gratification of the individual members, such as parties, balls, picnics, excursions, banquets and the like. (S. J. 10714, 10951, 11005.)

1377. A Lodge may also expend a reasonable amount of its funds to defray the necessary expenses incident to a memorial held pursuant to the proclamation of the Grand Sire, under the limitations and restrictions contained in the foregoing section. (S. J. 11102, 11374, 11399.)

1378. The general fund may also be appropriated to purchase veteran and honorable veteran jewels for members entitled to wear them. (S. J. XIX, p. 786, 827, 873.)

1379. Whether the local law requires a Lodge Treasurer to be bonded with a guarantee or indemnity company as surety, the Lodge may pay the premium for such bond out of its funds, but if the local law does not require it, and the Treasurer gives such surety for his own convenience, then he should pay the premium. (S. J. 15167, 15557, 15616.)

1380. A Lodge is justified in making a donation as a charity to a brother who, at the time, is in such physical condition that he is obliged, under advice of his physician, to travel abroad as the only means of regaining his health, although the brother is in arrears and not legally entitled to benefits. (S. J. 2772, 2812.)

1381. The purchase of cemetery sites by Subordinate Lodges for the purpose of providing a burial place for deceased members, is commended by the Grand Lodge. (J. 1897, p. 344, 389.)

WHAT ARE NOT LEGITIMATE APPROPRIATIONS:

1382. A Lodge may not pay the expenses of a band of music from its general funds, but such expense may be included in a special assessment for funeral expenses, if the By-Laws so provide. (J. IV, p. 233.)

1383. The general and special funds of the Lodge may not be expended for the following purposes, general reference being had to T-1395, and special references as indicated:

(1.) For festival expenses generally; for a ball or banquet or dinner; in pleasure excursions, picnics, etc., or for a refreshment fund. (S. J. 7813, 7865; J. III, p. 158, 160, 320.)

(2.) In donations or loans to pay the dues or fees of members.

(3.) To relieve a defaulting Treasurer, by giving him the balance in his hands and releasing his securities. (J. IV, p. 384.)

(4.) To relieve brothers who have borrowed money from the Lodge and who failed to pay their notes; the notes may not be given up to them. (J. IV, p. 384.)

(5.) To pay for music at a funeral out of its regular funds. (S. J. 8053, 8088, 8176.)

(6.) To any purpose forbidden by the principles laid down by the S. G. L.

(7.) It is illegal for Lodges to pay out of their funds to a physician hired by the year, unless authorized by local law. (S. J. 15003, 15071, 15087, 14683, 15046, 15087.)

(8.) Under the clause "Legitimate Expenses of the Order," a Lodge cannot vote money to the widow of one who was never a member of the Order. (S. J. 14686, 14948, 15019.)

(9.) The donation of two thousand dollars to the widow of a deceased brother would be a violation of the law in regard to "Trust Funds." (S. J. 14686, 14948, 15019.)

(10.) A Lodge may not use its funds to pay a team instructor from another state who has not been commissioned by the Grand Master. (J. VIII, p. 409, 410, 520.)

(11.) To offer a reward for apprehension and conviction of a ruffian who has injured a brother is illegal. (S. J. 9504, 9734, 9801.)

(12.) To pay the assessments of a brother in an Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association, even though he makes the Lodge his beneficiary, is illegal. (S. J. 10988, 11027.)

(13.) An appropriation to make up a deficit on account of a clambake, a part of the costs of which has been paid by personal contributions. (S. J. XX, p. 537, 979, 1002.)

(14.) Expenditures for an anniversary celebration consisting of a literary and musical entertainment with collation and dance. (S. J. 10253, 10521, 10659.)

(15.) An expenditure (from the general fund) for railroad fare and carriage hire for members to attend the funeral of a deceased brother. (S. J. 15168, 15534, 15584, 15758, 16071, 16116; See § 1374 *supra.*)

(16.) An expenditure to procure street uniforms. (S. J. 6350, 6619, 6692; S. J. XIX, p. 510, 827, 873.)

(17.) An expenditure to provide a supper or banquet on the night of the installation of officers. (S. J. 8839, 9025, 9101.)

(18.) An appropriation for the purpose of entertaining the officers and representatives of Grand Bodies and celebrating the anniversaries of Lodges. (S. J. 9738, 9804, 10944, 10981, 11000.)

(19.) Miscellaneous charities or any charitable purposes that are in no way connected with the Order. (S. J. 11892, 12217, 12281.)

(20.) A donation to the "King's Daughters." (S. J. 12353, 12632, 12701.)

(21.) To provide money to be awarded as prizes for excellence in drills by the Patriarchs Militant. (S. J. 11485, 11799, 11816.)

(22.) A Lodge cannot donate money from its treasury as a baptismal gift to a baby of a brother or sister. (J. 1897, p. 19, 320, 336.)

(23.) To employ a physician to attend members in good standing (unless permitted by local law,) except in cases of a general epidemic. (S. J. 15003, 15071, 15087, 15456, 15529, 15583; See § 426 *supra.*)

(24.) To pay the dues of members enlisted in the Army during the Spanish-American war. (S. J. 15749, 16071, 16116.)

(25.) A donation to a brother to be placed to his credit on account of dues. (S. J. XIX, p. 19, 365, 394.)

(26.) A donation for "faithful service" where a brother is not sick or in distress. (S. J. XIX, p. 25, 365, 394.)

(27.) A Lodge is not permitted to appropriate from its capitalized general fund any money to be used for the purpose of entertaining a Grand Encampment or

Grand Lodge, or for the entertainment of Grand Encampment or Grand Lodge officers. If such Lodge has set apart a special fund for contingent expenses it may make such an appropriation for such purpose from the said special fund. (S. J. XXI, p. 736, 799, 847.)

GENERAL FUNDS:

1384. It is within the power of Lodges owning or controlling a hall to appropriate money from their general funds for the purchase of a piano for use in such hall, or to allow the Trustees to use the revenue arising therefrom for such purchase. (S. J. 12788, 13050, 13076.)

1385. Lodge funds derived from rents, and placed in the general fund of the Lodge, cannot be donated or used except for the legitimate expenditures of the Order. (S. J. XIX, p. 515, 827, 873.)

1386. The general fund of a Lodge may be drawn upon to a reasonable extent for the purpose of protecting the rental value of Lodge real estate. (J. 1903, p. 156.)

1387. The expense of printing and mailing postal cards giving notice of a progressive euchre party to be held in the Lodge room under the auspices of the Lodge and the Rebekah Lodge is not chargeable, and should not be paid from the general funds. (J. 1895, p. 64.)

SPECIAL FUNDS:

1388. There is no law now in force which prohibits any Lodge from appropriating a portion of its funds for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a Home for its widows and orphans, but the law does forbid appropriations of the Widows' and Orphans' Funds to the relief of the aged and infirm members of the Order. (S. J. 10054, 10168.)

1389. Under the local law of the Grand Jurisdiction of Texas, where a fund has been established to provide for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members of a Lodge who died in good standing, when such families were left in destitute circumstances, and also for the education of the children of deceased brothers, such funds cannot, in whole or in part, be donated to the establishment of a permanent home for widows and orphans of the jurisdiction, it being a specific trust fund of the members of the Lodge. (S. J. 10399, 10475.)

1390. Where a Grand Lodge decides to establish Homes for dependent widows, and maintains and educates orphans of deceased Odd Fellows, it may permit its Subordinates, under reasonable and proper restriction, to donate or loan a portion of their Widows' and Orphans' Fund to said Homes, but in any Lodge where a proposition is made for such donation, it must lie over one week before final action. (S. J. 12664, 12705.)

1391. The Widows' and Orphans' Fund is a trust fund for the use and benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members in good standing; it is a misapplication of such fund to donate or appropriate the same or any part thereof for any purpose whatever, except for the direct support of the widows and orphans, who are, under the law, legitimate charges upon the Lodge; provided nothing therein shall prevent Subordinates who may have placed their widows and orphans in an asylum or home from using their Widows' and Orphans' Fund in defraying the legitimate expenses thereby incurred, and the several Grand Bodies shall see to it that this law is observed by their Subordinates. (S. J. 10986, 11027.)

1392. A Widows' and Orphans' Fund may not be merged into the general fund. (S. J. 4875, 4897, 9976, 10071.)

1393. When the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of a defunct Lodge passes into the treasury of a Grand Lodge, it should be credited separately and distinctly from the general fund, and other funds, and so held. After the five years within which no reclamation shall have been made of funds so surrendered, the final disposition of them, under existing law, is within control of that body. Specific trusts, however, are to be executed, if possible, and a Widows' and Orphans' Fund should be applied to the use of such beneficiaries. (S. J. 6594, 6642.)

1394. The Widows' and Orphans' Fund cannot be used to pay funeral benefits, although the deceased brother leaves a widow and orphan children. It is for their direct and individual support. (S. J. 14684, 14948, 15019.)

1395. When from any cause any separate fund of a Lodge shall be found unnecessary, it shall be lawful to otherwise appropriate such fund or merge it, in whole or in part, into the general fund: "*Provided,* that the object contemplated by such special fund be otherwise fully protected and secured. And *provided further,* that provision be fully made to return any donation made to the said special fund which may be demanded by any donor who may insist upon it being donated to the object for which it was donated: *Provided further,* that no such appropriation shall be made unless the same shall first be authorized by the Grand Lodge to which such Subordinate may be attached. (S. J. 7368, 7471, 7481, 7507.)

1396. There is no law prohibiting any Lodge from appropriating a portion of its Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a Home for its widows and orphans. (S. J. 10054, 10168.)

1397. Where the Grand Lodge of a jurisdiction imposed a capitation tax of two cents per member and directed it to be set apart to collect a fund for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum under the control of the Grand Lodge, and also received donations to said fund from Lodges and individuals, it is held that such funds are *trust funds,* donated and set apart for a specified purpose, and cannot afterward be merged in the general fund and thus diverted from the purpose for which the fund was originally created. (S. J. 5161, 5216.)

1398. In jurisdictions where an Odd Fellows' Home is maintained, the Grand Lodges of such jurisdictions are authorized to empower Lodges to merge the Widows' and Orphans' Fund with the general funds of such Lodge. (S. J. XXI, p. 805, 843, 879.)

1399. FUNDS, HOW DISBURSED. — Sec. 7. — This Lodge may pay and disburse from its funds, from time to time, as a majority of the members present at any stated meeting shall, by vote, determine, for any of the declared purposes of this Degree. (J. 1895, p. 215.)

1400. INVESTMENTS, HOW CHANGED. —Sec. 8. — The stocks, securities, investments, and funds of this Lodge shall not be transferred, in whole or in part, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting. The resolution therefor shall have been presented at least one meeting before final action. (J. 1895, p. 216.)

1401. A Lodge cannot by By-Law pay out of the general funds of the Lodge, assessments, upon a certificate of membership, in an Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association, which a brother holds, wherein he has constituted the Lodge the beneficiary. (S. J. 10988, 11027.)

1402. A Lodge may not donate its funds to another charitable organization. (S. J. 12353, 12632, 12701.)

1403. Lodges may loan their funds upon undoubted security. (J. I, p. 210; J. III, 522, 564.) A Lodge may loan its funds and make the terms of investment to suit itself, subject to the provisions of general or local law on the subject of restricting the character of such investment. (S. J. 11897, 12192, 12276, 14433, 14481.) The funds of a Lodge may not be loaned without ample security and reasonable interest. (S. J. 10860, 10902, 10865, 10909, 10928.)

1404. The surplus funds may be invested in the stock of a bank, loan and trust company, or other monied enterprise, which may be deemed to be a good paying concern. (S. J. 11102, 11374, 11399.)

1405. A Lodge may, for the purpose of providing a place for its meetings, use a reasonable portion of its funds to purchase stock in an Odd Fellows' Hall Association, although such hall or building, when erected, will be used in part for other than Odd Fellow purposes. (S. J. 10713, 10951, 11005.)

1406. A Lodge, while in existence, may dispose of real estate owned by it without obtaining permission of the Grand Lodge. (S. J. 15744, 16030, 16054.)

1407. A Lodge may build a hall and own it jointly with a church. (S. J. XX, p. 550, 988, 1004.)

1408. "Undoubted Securities," as mentioned in the Subordinate Constitution, would mean good real estate mortgages, U. S. bonds, county, town or school bonds of Illinois. (J. 1091, p. 10, 319.)

ARTICLE XII.—TERMS AND RETURNS, VOTING.

1409. TERMS.—Section 1.—Semi-annual terms shall commence on the first regular meetings in January and July; the annual term on the first regular meeting in January. (J. 1895, p. 216.)

1410. RETURNS.—Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the retiring officers, at the close of each semi-annual term, to prepare and forward to the Grand Lodge immediately, a full report of the work of the term, upon the blank forms furnished from the office of the Grand Secretary, and in conformity with instructions from that officer, accompanied by whatever amount may be due to the General Assembly, and at the close of each annual term, on December 31st, in like manner, to make the annual report of membership. (J. 1895, p. 216.)

1411. Section 22, of the Rebekah Code, last clause, gives Grand Lodges power to fix the penalty for neglect to make returns, and the Constitution fixing such penalty for a time longer or shorter than the month allowed under the old law for forfeiture of charter, is legal. (S. J. 14676, 14948, 15019; Rebekah Code, Sec. 22.)

1412. A Grand Lodge having under its jurisdiction Rebekah Lodges, shall require returns to be made by them on the 31st of December of each year, and may require that such returns shall be made to the Secretary of the Rebekah Assembly, and in such case shall require such officer to make a full report of the same to the Grand Lodge. Any neglect to make such returns shall be visited with such penalties as the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction may direct. (S. J. 14679, 14948, 15019, 15051, 15088.)

1413. Returns of Rebekah Lodges must be made to the Grand Secretary or the Secretary of the Rebekah Assembly, as by the terms of the charter granted to the Rebekah Assembly may be provided. (S. J. 15170, 15534, 15584.)

1414. Grand Lodges must prepare and furnish to the Rebekah Lodges in their jurisdiction blank forms for reports, which forms must require all the information demanded by the law of the S. G. L. (S. J. XX, p. 979, 1002.)

1415. Lodges are required to forward all money sent to the Grand Secretary in the form of drafts, post office money orders or certificates of deposit payable to the order of the Grand Secretary by his name, so far as practicable; and in case uncurrent funds are sent, that officer is authorized to return them or charge the discount to the Lodge. (For liability of Lodge in case money is lost in transmission to the Grand Secretary, see J. 1857, p. 83; J. V, p. 49, 73.)

1416. Where a new Lodge is instituted less than three months prior to the close of the semi-annual term and working under a dispensation, no charter having been issued, it must pay the full amount of the capitation tax as other Lodges. (J. IX, p. 999; S. J. 11101, 11368, 11396.)

1417. It is the duty of the Subordinates to make out their returns previous to installation. (G. L. By-Laws, Art. II, Sec. 1.)

1418. All term reports which may hereafter be made to Grand Bodies by their Subordinates shall contain in their own handwriting the signatures of the elective officers thereof, and shall be carefully preserved by the Grand Secretary. (S. J. 3478, 3479.)

1419. The Grand Secretary is directed to prepare and forward duplicate blanks to each Subordinate Lodge, and it is the duty of the Secretary of each Lodge to make out and forward to the Grand Secretary with the annual report, a correct and detailed report of the financial condition of his Lodge upon one of the blank forms so furnished. (J. VI, p. 160.)

1420. After the Lodge has approved the semi-annual or annual reports to the Grand Lodge, the Secretary has no right to make any alterations without special authority from the Lodge except to correct palpable clerical errors. (T-1299; W-1033.)

1421. A presiding or sitting Noble Grand of a Subordinate Lodge has no right to sign an annual or semi-annual report returning himself as a Past Grand, unless he has previously passed the Noble Grand's chair. (S. J. 3209, 3243.)

1422. The report of the Treasurer at the close of his term should be examined by the Finance Committee of his term, and before the first meeting of the new term. (J. III, p. 444; T-1301; W-1035.)

1423. All term reports which may be made to the Grand Bodies by their Subordinates should be signed (in their own handwriting) by the Noble Grand, Vice Grand and Secretary, who fill the chairs of those officers on the evening when the reports are presented for approval, prior to the installation, whether they are the regular or *pro tem* officers. (J. III, p. 268.)

1424. Grand Bodies subordinate to the S. G. L. are required to make such laws and regulations as may enable them to collect from their subordinates the full returns required by the By-Laws, Article X, and as may be necessary to insure the annual return to the office of the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of April in every year. (S. J. 5889, 5938, 13584, 13674; S. G. L. By-Laws, Article XI.)

1426. CAPITATION TAX. — Sec. 3. — This Lodge shall pay the Rebekah Assembly a per capita tax of such an amount as the Annual Assembly may direct. This Lodge, failing to pay its per capita tax and make its report, as provided by Section 2 of this Article, shall not be entitled to representation at the State Assembly. (J. 1895, p. 216.)

1427. VOTING.—Sec. 4.—All votes shall be viva voce (yes or no) unless otherwise provided. J. 1895, p. 216; Rebekah Code, Sec. 24; S. J. XIX, p. 845.)

MANNER OF VOTING:

1428. All voting is *viva voce,* unless otherwise expressly provided. The exception is "not alone to a ballot for membership," as the decision of the Grand Sire in 1869 (S. J. 4467) would seem to indicate, but in granting withdrawal cards, suspending or expelling members and reinstating them, electing officers, reconsidering a ballot for membership when the yeas and nays are ordered, etc., in which cases provision is made by law for voting otherwise. (S. J. 4993, 5185, 5222; Rebekah Code, Sec. 24; S. J. 15172, 15534, 15584.) It is lawful to use printed ballots. (S. J. 15758, 16071, 16116.)

1429. In all cases of balloting by balls, the use of cubes or other devices similar to balls in form, shall be a substantial compliance with the rule of law requiring the use of balls. (S. J. 15062, 15091.) White balls and black cubes may be used. But it is improper to use balls and cubes of the same color, or to substitute white cubes for black balls. (S. J. XXII, p. 428, 675, 709.)

1430. It is legal and proper to provide by By-Law that, at an election of officers of the Lodge, the Warden shall "distribute and collect the ballots." The ballot box is not required to be in the center of the hall. (S. J. 9736, 9802.) A Lodge can make a By-Law permitting the Vice Grand to destroy the ballot after the result of the vote has been announced by the Noble Grand. (S. J. 12191, 12275.) On resolutions relative to the death of a member, a rising vote may be taken. (S. J. 8533, 8701, 8767.)

WHO MAY VOTE:

1431. Every member present in a Lodge, if qualified to vote, is obliged to vote on all questions unless excused by the Lodge, and no particular number of votes is necessary so long as a quorum is present. (S. J. 4992, 5194, 5245, 5847, 5935, 6267, 6324.)

1432. No member or members of any Lodge or Encampment shall vote upon any question in which he or they may be interested, or in which he or they intend to become interested, by reason of his or their connection with any Lodge or Encampment of this Order, then existing, or about to exist, or with any other organization. And should a member or members so vote, he shall, upon discovery and proof of the fact, be considered guilty of unbecoming conduct, for which he may be suspended from the Order. And the Lodge or Encampment in which the offense was committed may, in case said member has joined some other Lodge or Encampment, institute charges for said offense in said other jurisdiction, with the right to appeal from its decision should the brother be acquitted of the charge. (S. J. 5776, 5785.) *Held*, that the above law applied to a case where certain members of a Lodge, who were also members of the Knights of Pythias, claimed the right to vote on the question of permitting the use of certain personal property of the Lodge by that organization, and that it deprived such member of the right to vote on the question. (S. J. 8054, 8098.)

The foregoing law has been amended as follows: No member of a Lodge or Encampment shall vote upon any question relating to the fiscal affairs of his Lodge or Encampment in the result of which he has a direct *personal* interest, but may vote upon all questions concerning the leasing or renting of the hall or other property of his Lodge or Encampment to any Lodge, Encampment, Canton, Rebekah Degree Lodge, or Uniformed Degree Camp of this Order, and that all law in conflict herewith be, and the same is, hereby repealed. (S. J. 10094, 10174.) *Held*, that the amendment did not apply to a case of voting to loan the money of a Lodge to a Canton, and that a member of a Canton had no right to vote to loan the money of his Lodge to his Canton. (S. J. 10909, 10928.)

1433. A member of a Lodge is not debarred from voting upon the question of the execution of a lease between said Lodge and an Odd Fellows' Hall Association, by the mere fact that he is a holder of stock in said Association, the Lodge in question being also a holder of one-fifth of the stock of said Association. (S. J. XIX, p. 38, 365, 394.)

1434. A directly interested member may not vote; for example, an accused member may not vote on questions arising in his trial. (W-1004; T-1264.)

WHERE VOTE CAST:

1435. No Past Grand or member can legally vote in any other than his own Lodge (S. J. 14248, 14487, 14570; S. J. XIX, p. 516, 827, 873) unless specially authorized by local legislation to vote elsewhere, for the election of Grand Officers. (S. J. XXII, p. 21, 219, 243.)

1436. Members cannot vote from the ante-room. To be entitled to take part in the business of the Lodge they must come into the Lodge room proper. The ante-room is a part of the Lodge room only for certain purposes. (S. J. 14250, 14487, 14570.)

1437. A member of a Lodge can only vote when present in the Lodge. A letter cannot stand for or represent a vote of a member, even on a proposition to surrender the charter. (S. J. XXI, p. 23, 284, 314.)

CANVASSING VOTE:

1438. It is lawful for a Grand Lodge to provide that the Supporters of the Noble Grand shall inspect the ballot box upon a ballot. The Noble Grand, however, alone has the prerogative to declare the result. (S. J. XIX, p. 16, 365, 394.)

1439. The casting of an illegal vote does not invalidate a ballot, unless it affirmatively appears that such illegal vote did change, or might have changed, the result. (S. J. XIX, p. 42, 365, 394.)

1440. Legal votes are not to be thrown out in order to exclude illegal votes, unless necessity requires it as the only means of preventing the consummation of a fraud. (S. J. XIX, p. 293, 309.)

1441. In case of a tie vote the question is not lost; the Noble Grand should give the casting vote. (Rebekah Const., Art. IV, Sec. 2.)

1442. If the accuracy of the count of a vote by the Tellers is disputed (which is allowable) the vote should be taken again, if the objection be made at once, before the declaration is concurred in at all; even if only the count of the negative is disputed both sides of the vote should be taken again at the next trial. (S. J. 2783-5, 2818; W-1008.)

ARTICLE XIII. — LAWS, CONSTRUCTIONS. AMENDMENTS, ETC.

1443. **LAWS, DECISIONS, ETC.**—Section 1. —The laws controlling this Lodge shall be the laws, rules and usages and general regulations of the Order, the Constitution of this Lodge and other laws for their government enacted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, and the By-Laws of this Lodge not inconsistent therewith. The laws of the Subordinate Lodge, and the decisions thereon by the Grand and the Sovereign Grand Lodge, shall, so far as applicable, control in the government of this Rebekah Lodge in all cases not specially provided by the laws of the Rebekah branch of the Order. (J. 1895, p. 216; Rebekah Code, Sec. 34; S. J. XIX, p. 849.)

1444. The Sovereign Grand Lodge has control over the unwritten work of the Rebekah Degree, and determines the customs and usages in regard to all things which appertain to the degree (Rebekah Code, Sec. 1 and 7.) No one but a member of a Rebekah Lodge shall witness the conferring of the Degree. (Rebekah Code, Sec. 7.) The Rebekah Code repeals all laws and parts of laws in conflict therewith. (Rebekah Code, Sec. 35; S. J. XIX, p. 849.)

1445. FORFEITURE OF CHARTER.—Sec. 2.—This Lodge shall forfeit its charter if it fails to comply with the requisitions and laws of the Grand Lodge; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the last installed officers to comply with the provisions of the 1st and 2d Sections of Article II of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge. (J. 1895, p. 216.)

1446. Should any Subordinate or Rebekah Lodge fail to hold its meetings for six months, or make its returns as required by the Constitution for one year, it shall be deemed an extinct Lodge, and its charter forfeited. It shall be the duty of all Lodges to make out their returns previous to installation. (J. 1905, p. 274, 295; Code 1906, § 691.)

1447. In all cases where a Lodge shall have been suspended or expelled, or its charter shall have been forfeited, the charter, funds, books, properties and effects of all kinds belonging to or owned by such Lodge, shall revert to the Grand Lodge; and it shall be the duty of the last installed officers of such Lodge to deliver them all immediately to the Grand Master, or his deputy authorized by him to receive them. (J. 1905, p. 275, 295.)

1448. Form for Closing Rebekah Lodges of Illinois.

Name of Lodge..
Number of Lodge..
Location: City....................................County..
Last installed officers:
....N. G. ....Sec'y.
....V. G. ....Fin. Sec'y.
.... Treas.

List of Past Noble Grands.

Brothers...
Sisters..

Members.

Brothers...
Sisters..
Amount in treasury..
List of supplies..
Effects of Lodge, such as paraphernalia, etc............................
....
Charter recovered: Yes...............................No...............................
Number of Rituals recovered..
Seal Recovered: Yes....................................No...............................
Charter, Rituals, Seal and Records shipped, via........................
to..G. Secretary.
Date of shipment..
Amount of funds remitted to G. Secretary,..................................
Sent by: Express..................Draft..................P. O. Order..............
Date when closed..
By whom closed:.., Special Deputy
Post Office Address.......................................Street No...............

Four copies of this report are to be made out. One copy each to be sent to the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and to the President and Secretary of the Rebekah State Assembly of Illinois.

The commission of the Special Deputy shall be returned to the Grand Master. (J. 1907, p. 390, 424.)

1449. SURRENDER OF CHARTER. — Sec. 3. — This Lodge cannot voluntarily surrender its charter nor dissolve as long as five members, in good standing, desire to retain such charter and work under it: *Provided,* that when a vote upon the surrendering of said charter is to be taken, notice shall be sent to all the members in this Lodge in good standing. (J. 1895, p. 216; Rebekah Code, Sec. 28; S. J. XIX, p. 848.)

1450. A Grand Lodge cannot authorize the continuation of membership after a Lodge has become defunct by permitting the members of such defunct Lodge to pay one dollar per month to the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction. (S. J. XXI, p. 40, 284, 314.)

1451. The charter of a Lodge cannot be surrendered so long as five members desire to retain it. Before any action is taken to surrender the charter, notice thereof should be sent to all members. It is not necessary, however, to wait to hear from absent members, residing at great distances from the Lodge, such as Alaska or the Philippine Islands. (S. J. XXI, p. 23, 284, 314.)

1452. It is not legal at an adjourned meeting of a Lodge to entertain a motion to surrender a charter of a Lodge and appoint a special meeting to consider and vote upon such motion. (S. J. XXI, p. 24, 284, 314; also 277, 313.)

1453. POWER TO MAKE BY-LAWS.—Sec. 4.—This Lodge shall stand fully invested with power to adopt such By-Laws and Rules of Order, from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, provided they do not in any way contravene any of these Articles, the Laws and Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, or the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, or the principles of the Order. A copy of the By-Laws, or any amendments thereto, shall, immediately after adoption by the Lodge, be sent by the Secretary to the Grand Secretary for the approval of the Committee on Judiciary and Appeals, which approval shall be necessary before such By-Laws or amendments thereto shall become operative. The By-Laws shall not be suspended, set aside or altered, except by regular process of amendment, a written proposition for which shall have been before the Lodge at least one week. (J. 1895, p. 217.)

1454. The Committee on Judiciary and Appeals is authorized to act on the By-Laws submitted in recess when the Grand Secretary advises that they should be acted upon for the good of the Lodge. (J. 1907, p. 411.)

1455. The Grand Lodge has decided that a By-Law may be adopted and enforced to prohibit smoking in the Lodge room while the Lodge is in session. (J. 1895, p. 148, 223.)

1456. A Lodge by its By-Laws has no occasion to make any provisions respecting charges and trials, and such provisions are of no force, the whole matter depending upon the Constitution and general law. (T-1951.)

1457. Lodges have no legislative power whatever, execpt to make By-Laws for their own internal government. (S. J. 1724, 1797, 1784, 1786, 1807.)

1458. Lodges may enact their own By-Laws, provided the same are not in conflict with the laws of the Order. (S. J. XX, p. 42, 361, 371.)

1459. When the Constitution and By-Laws conflict with the laws and decisions of the Grand Lodge or of the S. G. L., the laws of the latter bodies must be conformed to. (S. J. 3415, 3463.)

1460. The By-Laws of a Lodge should follow the Constitution provided for it in all matters. (S. J. XX, p. 295, 390, 413.)

1461. Lodges have a right to make By-Laws for their internal government. A Grand Body cannot make By-Laws for its Subordinates, but has the right of supervision, and may approve or disapprove. It may frame a Model Code of By-Laws and recommend the same to its Subordinates, but cannot compel its adoption. It can, however, enact a uniform Constitution, and may therein regulate the matter of benefits, so far as the general law allows, and the By-Laws of Subordinates must conform to such Constitution. A committee of a Grand Body, appointed to supervise the By-Laws of its Subordinates, has no right to make new laws for them or to disapprove

By-Laws which are not in conflict with law, and it can only amend a By-Law in so far as may be necessary to make it conform to the general or local law. (S. J. 13258, 13548, 13671.)

1462. The supervision and approval of the By-Laws of Lodges belongs, and should be left, to the Grand Lodge; and that supervision should not be interfered with by the S. G. L., unless the proposed By-Law is in direct conflict with the Constitution or laws of the S. G. L. The decision of a Grand Lodge approving By-Laws: First, requiring a vote upon an application for a visiting card; second, fixing the weekly rate of dues in cents and fractions of a cent; third, provided "That in case the regular Lodge meeting shall come on a holiday, the Lodge may, by vote, appoint another night," was sustained. (S. J. 8082, 8174.)

1463. Grand Lodges have the right to approve By-Laws adopted by their Subordinates. (S. J. 15424, 15545.)

1464. When the laws of a Grand Body provide for the approval by it of the By-Laws of its Subordinates, such By-Laws to have force and effect must be confirmed in accordance with such laws. Grand Bodies have full power and control of the subject, and the S. G. L. will not interfere therein unless upon appeal in the usual manner. (S. J. 6618, 6691, 7173, 7380, 7474, 8330, 8439.)

1465. A Grand Body refused its approval of the By-Laws of one of its Subordinates in reference to excusing a visiting committee, and the vote necessary to order a draft for money on the Treasurer. *Held*, to be an exercise of discretion in a matter in which the Grand Lodge had full and complete jurisdiction. (S. J. 8075, 8173.)

1466. A Lodge has no power to pass a By-Law to be operative only for a fixed period of time. (J. 1901, p. 11, 319.) A Lodge may not suspend a By-Law for a fixed period of time. (J. 1901, p. 11, 319.)

1467. An amendment to a Lodge By-Law is inoperative and has no force until approved by the Committee on Judiciary and Appeals. (J. 1895, p. 80.)

1468. NOBLE GRAND TO CONSTRUE.—Sec. 5.—When doubts arise as to the true meaning of any of these Articles, they shall be determined by the Noble Grand, such determination being subject to an appeal to the Lodge and its determination being subject to the Grand Lodge, whose decision shall be final in all cases. (J. 1895, p. 217.)

1469. **AMENDMENTS, HOW MADE.**—Sec. 6.—These Articles, or any part thereof, shall not be altered, amended or annulled except on motion made in the Grand Lodge at a regular session, in writing; and such motion shall not be finally acted upon the day of its presentation. (J. 1895, p. 217.)

1470. Provisions fundamental in character and necessary to the perfect existence of a Lodge should be placed in its Constitution and not in its By-Laws. (S. J. 1271.)

1471. Grand Bodies being expressly declared the legislative heads of the Order in the several jurisdictions, have unquestionably the power to adopt a uniform system of Constitutions for their Subordinates, and the Subordinates are bound to conform to such Constitutions. The power of determining whether a Subordinate By-Law is in conflict with such Constitution also rests with the Grand Lodge, and should not be interfered with by the S. G. L., except on appeal taken in the usual manner. (S. J. 1235, 1317, 6618, 6691.)

1472. Grand Lodges have the power to adopt Constitutions for the government of their Subordinates, and to alter or amend them at will. There being no restriction in the power of the Grand Lodge on the subject, these Constitutions can be amended without the amendment lying over until the next, or any other, subsequent session for consideration. (S. J. XXII, p. 41, 219, 243.)

1473. They may in such Constitutions fix and establish a uniform charge for the degrees, and Lodges must conform thereto. (S. J. 9275, 9347.)

1474. An amendment to the Constitution of Subordinates by a Grand Body in conflict with its own organic law is illegal. (S. J. 9503, 9734, 9801.)

1475. A resolution granting a dispensation for one year to Subordinates to receive members at a less sum than the constitutional limit, is in effect an amendment to the Constitution, and where the requirement of the law is that it requires a two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution, such resolution passed by the majority vote of the Grand Body does not amend it. (S. J. 11246, 11310.)

1476. A By-Law cannot be suspended on motion; it can only be amended, modified or repealed in the way designated by the Code of laws itself. (S. J. 4149, 4170.)

1478. A Lodge may repeat its name and number in its By-Laws, although the same appears in its Constitution. (S. J. XX, p. 295, 390, 413.)

1479. Unless forbidden by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, a Subordinate may enact a By-Law fixing the compensation of the Secretary and provide therein that it shall take effect at a past date. (S. J. XIX, p. 507, 827, 873.)

1480. A By-Law that the Vice Grand may appoint a minority of two committees, is not in conflict with the Constitution, providing that the Noble Grand may appoint a majority in all committees. (S. J. 4876, 4897.)

1481. Where a By-Law reads as follows: "No motion to repeal or amend these By-Laws or any part of them shall be put to vote until the same has been read in the Lodge at three consecutive regular meetings," it is not in order to move at the third reading to amend the motion, unless permitted by the local law. (S. J. 9736, 9802.)

1482. A Subordinate, by vote, adopted an amendment to a By-Law and at the next meeting a motion was made to reconsider the vote. The law provided that no amendment to the By-Law should be made, unless written notice thereof be given at the regular meeting previous to its being acted on. There was also a rule of order that no motion for a reconsideration should be received, unless made within two meetings after taking the vote upon any question. *Held*, that there was no conflict in these provisions of law. Until the expiration of the time of the reconsideration under the rules of order, legislation on the subject had not been concluded, and the Subordinate still had control of it. The reconsideration of the vote was not equivalent to an amendment to the By-Law. (S. J. 6964, 6973.)

MODEL RULES OF ORDER

(FOR REBEKAH LODGES)

1483. (1.) When the presiding officer takes the chair, the officers and members take their respective seats, and at the given signal there shall be general silence.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

(2.) The following shall be the Order of Business:

I. Calling the roll of officers.

II. Presentation of cards of visitors in waiting and the reception of visitors. Cards should also be received at any later time during the session.

III. Reading and disposing of records.

IV. Does any member know of a sick member, or of one in distress?

V. Communications read and referred:
  1. From the Grand Lodge.
  2. From other Lodges.
  3. From persons.
  4. Bills against the Lodge.

VI. Consideration of previous proposals for membership or reinstatement:
  1. Reports of Investigating Committee.
  2. Balloting.
  3. Admission of new members.

VII. Reports of Committees and Officers:
  1. Of Trustees.
  2. Of Visiting Committee.

3. Of Finance Committee.
4. Of other Standing Committees.
5. Of Special Committees by seniority.
6. Of Treasurer, first meeting of each month.
7. Of Secretaries and Treasurer, close of term.

VIII. Unfinished Business:
1. The special order of the evening.
   Other matters on the record.

IX. New Business:
1. Proposals for membership or reinstatement.
2. Applications for cards.
3. Resignation of office or of membership.
4. Nominations for office.
5. Elections.
6. Installations.
7. Appointments.
8. Resolutions and motions.

X. Good of the Order:
1. Has any member anything to offer for the good of the Order?
2. Are there any cases requiring the charity of the Order?

XI. Announcements.
1. Of special meetings.
2. Of miscellaneous matters.
3. Of receipts of the evening in detail, by the Financial Secretary.
4. Of disbursements of the evening in detail, by the Recording Secretary.

XII. Closing. (T-612.)

Sec. 3.—During the reading of the minutes or of any letters or papers, or while a member is addressing the chair, silence shall be observed in the room, and no talking shall be permitted to interrupt the proceedings. (T-600.)

Sec. 4.—No member shall disturb another while addressing the chair, unless to call him or her to order. No member shall rise from his seat while another member is speaking, and on no pretense whatever pass between the member who is speaking and the presiding officer. (T-601.)

Sec. 5.—On the call of five members, all debate shall cease and the question shall be put to vote. (T-602.)

Sec. 6.—Any member may call for a division of the question when it can be divided, but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible, except at the option of the mover. (T-603.)

Sec. 7.—If the reading of any paper be called for and it be objected to by any member, the question shall be determined by a vote of the Lodge without debate. (T-604.)

Sec. 8.—Every member present shall vote on all questions before the Lodge unless the Lodge excuse him or her from so doing for special reasons. (T-605.)

Sec. 9.—The person first named on a committee shall act as chairman thereof unless the committee select a different member for that office. The mover and seconder of a resolution referred to a Special Committee are usually the first named thereon. (T-606.)

Sec. 10.—The chairman or any member doubting the decision of the Lodge may call a count or a division of the votes. (T-607.)

Sec. 11.—No member shall speak on any question before the Lodge unless he (or she) rise from his (or her) seat and respectfully address the chair. A member speaking shall confine himself (or herself) to the subject under debate, and shall use no personal, indecorous or sarcastic language, to reflect on the Lodge or its members, and when his (or her) speech shall have been concluded, he (or she) shall resume his (or her) seat. (T-608.)

Sec. 12.—If two or more members rise at the same time to speak, the chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor. Whenever a member, while speaking, shall be called to order, he (or she) shall resume his (or her) seat until the question is settled and leave is given him (or her) to proceed. (T-609.)

Sec. 13.—No committee can be finally discharged until all debts contracted by it shall have been paid. (T-610.)

Sec. 14.—All questions not herein provided for shall be decided upon the principles laid down in Robert's Rules of Order. (T-611.)

MODEL BY-LAWS

(FOR REBEKAH LODGES)

1484. ARTICLE I.

Section 1.—This Lodge shall hold its regular meetings on..evening of each.. (T-584.)

Sec. 2.—The hour of meeting shall be during the months of November, December, January and February at....................o'clock; during March, September and October at....................o'clock, and during April, May, June, July and August at..............o'clock. (T-585.)

Sec. 3.—This Lodge shall be opened at the appointed time, or as soon thereafter as a quorum is present. (T-586.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1.—The dues shall be.........................cents per week, payable quarterly. (T-587.)

Sec. 2—The fee for a visiting card shall be ....cents. (T-588.)

Sec. 3.—The fee for a withdrawal card shall be ....cents. (T. 589.)

Sec. 4.—The fee for initiation shall be for a brother,............................; for a sister,............................ (T-590.)

Sec. 5.—The fee for reinstatement after dropping for non-payment of dues shall be.......................... (not less than one year's dues.) (T-591.)

Sec. 6.—The fee for reinstatement after expulsion shall be the same as charged for initiation. (T-592.)

ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—The Finance Committee and the Visiting and Relief Committee shall be appointed immediately after installation, as provided by the Constitution. (T-593.)

Sec. 2.—Should a member be sick or in distress, it shall be the duty of any other member knowing the fact to report the case promptly to the Visiting Committee. (T-594.)

Sec. 3.—Upon the death of an unsuspended member of this Lodge, or of a traveling member entitled to burial by the Order, deceased near this Lodge, the Noble Grand shall solicit the permission of the family of the deceased to conduct the funeral according to the custom of the Order; and upon obtaining their consent, shall, in concert with the Visiting Committee, take charge of the funeral, or co-operate with the friends or family in making arrangements; and she or he shall cause the Secretary to notify the members of the Lodge to assemble and attend the funeral. (T-595.)

Sec. 4.—Failure to attend as a watcher with a sick member or at the funeral of a member when notified to watch or in any way informed of the funeral, is an offense the penalty of which shall be a fine of $........................, and if it be accompanied by aggravating circumstances, such other penalty may be inflicted as the Lodge may determine. (T-596.)

Sec.5.—A practicing physician may be exempt from watching. The brothers of this Lodge and brothers attending the funeral of a brother with his Subordinate Lodge, shall be excused from attending with Rebekah Lodge. Reasonable excuse may be offered in bar or mitigation of offenses for which fines may be imposed, opportunity for which shall always be allowed, and the matter shall be decided by the Noble Grand, and any appeal from her or his summary decision must be taken at the time thereof. (T-597.)

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.—These By-Laws shall be in force from and after their adoption and approval by the Committee on Judiciary and Appeals. All former By-Laws are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2.—These By-Laws shall not be repealed, amended or added to, unless a written resolution embodying the proposed alteration shall have been submitted and read on at least two regular meetings previous to that at which action is had on the proposition; and the resolution shall be adopted only by a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present. (T-599.)

CONSTITUTION

(As revised and amended by the Rebekah State Assembly, and approved by the Grand Lodge in 1905. Journal, pages 348 to 355, both inclusive.)

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT.

1485. **NAME.**—Section 1.—This organization shall be known as the "Rebekah State Assembly of Illinois."

1486. A Grand Lodge cannot authorize the existence of any other Rebekah Grand Body than an Assembly. (S. J. 15172, 15534, 15584, 15613.)

1487. The Rebekah Lodges and Rebekah Assembly are subordinate to the Grand Lodge, and in the interim of its sessions, the Constitution vests a suspending power in the Grand Master which cannot be taken away from him. (S. J. 14678, 15011, 15072; Rebekah Code, Sec. 30; S. J. XIX, p. 848.) Appeals from the Assembly shall be taken to the Grand Lodge. (Rebekah Code, Sec. 32; S. J. XIX, p. 848.)

1488. **OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.** — Sec. 2.—The object of this assembly shall be to create a deeper interest in the Rebekah branch of the Order; to propose to the Grand Lodge suitable legislation for this branch of the Order; to collect and report such information as will lead to a better understanding of its character and object; and to aid in the maintenance (of) The Odd Fellows' Homes of Illinois.

1489. A Grand Lodge cannot delegate the entire Rebekah branch to the control of the Rebekah Assembly. (S. J. 14241, 14487, 14570.)

1490. A Grand Lodge cannot empower a committee of the Assembly to determine and give effect to the By-Laws of Rebekah Lodges. (S. J. 14679, 14948, 15019.) In Illinois, By-Laws must be approved by the Grand

Lodge Committee on Judiciary and Appeals. (See § 1453 *supra.*)

1491. A Rebekah Assembly properly authorized has the power to define who have a right to legislate, serve on committees, or vote in such body. (S. J. XX, p. 540, 988, 1004.)

1492. The S. G. L. can furnish supplies direct to Rebekah Assemblies when authorized by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction. (S. J. XIX, p. 834, 903, 916.)

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

1493. MEMBERS, WHO ARE.—Section 1.—This Assembly shall consist of the following members: One Delegate (who must be a sister Past Noble Grand in good standing) from each Rebekah Lodge in the State, and all other Past Noble Grands, and those who have heretofore received or may hereafter receive the Assembly Degree, in good standing in Rebekah Lodges in this jurisdiction; provided, however, that each delegate or Past Noble Grand shall not be a member of this Assembly until in possession of the Assembly Degree. (S. J. XX, p. 984, 1003; J. 1907, p. 385, 424.)

1494. To be a member of a Rebekah Assembly one must hold membership, as required by the Rebekah Code, Section 33, in the jurisdiction in which the Rebekah Assembly is located. (S. J. XX, p. 33, 34, 361, 371, 372.)

1495. Past Grands, Past Noble Grands, and all who have received the Assembly Degree, are members of the Rebekah Assembly of their jurisdiction, whether delegates or not. (S. J. XX, p. 34, 361, 371, 372.)

This decision was rendered before Section 33 of the Rebekah Code was amended in 1902. By this amendment, all who received the Assembly Degree prior to the adoption of the amendment remain members of the Assembly.—(Editor.)

1496. The Rebekah Assembly Degree adopted in 1895 is not for Past Noble Grands. It can be conferred only on those entitled to admission to a Rebekah Assembly at Assembly meetings. (S. J. 14674, 14948, 15019.)

1497. Rebekah Assemblies cannot admit Representatives to seats therein who do not possess the qualifications designated for membership therein, by the charter of the Assembly and laws of the S. G. L. (S. J. XIX, p. 32, 365, 394.)

1498. A Subordinate Grand Lodge has the right to authorize representation of Rebekah Lodges in the Rebekah Assembly by Past Grands of Subordinate Lodges who are members of Rebekah Lodges in good standing, as well as by Past Noble Grands of Rebekah Lodges. In case such authority is given, a Rebekah Lodge, having in its membership a Past Grand, need not go without representation until it has a Past Noble Grand. In all cases a representative from a Rebekah Lodge to a Rebekah Assembly must possess the qualifications required by the law of the jurisdiction. If the Lodge has not among its members in good standing such qualified members, it may select as its Representative a member of another Rebekah Lodge, who does possess the requisite qualifications, if the local law so provides. (S. J. 15755, 16118, 16153; B-2466.)

1499. A Grand Master has the right to visit officially the Rebekah Assembly of his own jurisdiction. (S. J. XIX, p. 510, 827, 873.)

1500. The Grand Secretary, simply by virtue of his office as such, has not the right to visit and take part in the Rebekah Assembly. (S. J. 14712, 14948, 15019.)

1501. Only those specified in Section 33 of the Rebekah Code may attend a Rebekah Assembly or receive the Degree. (S. J. XX, p. 34, 361, 371, 372.)

1502. The Rebekah Assembly Degree is open to the Grand Masters and Grand Representatives of their jurisdiction for official visitation. (S. J. 14674, 14950, 15067.)

1503. Should a Grand Representative be elected by his Lodge as a Representative to the Assembly, he should take the obligation of the Assembly Degree before entering upon his duties as a member. (S. J. 14676, 14948, 15019.)

1504. No part of the Rebekah Assembly Degree, except the obligation, can be transmitted, except orally. If Representatives did not acquire it at the Session, there is no way for the jurisdiction to get possession of it other than to send one or more of its Representatives to Baltimore and learn it. (S. J. 14675, 14948, 15019.)

This section is doubtless modified by the subsequent law providing for the furnishing of a printed copy of the unwritten work to each Grand Jurisdiction, and the adoption of a Ritual of the Degree. —(Editor.)

1505. The Grand Representatives are authorized to confer the Rebekah Assembly Degree on the President of the Rebekah Assembly, and the Presidents of the Rebekah Assemblies are authorized to confer the Degree, or cause the same to be done, in their respective Assemblies, upon sisters and brothers who are eligible to membership in said Rebekah Assemblies. (S. J. 15051, 15088.)

1506. A jurisdiction has the right to confer the Assembly Degree on Past Grands who are not Past Noble Grands. (S. J. 15754, 15802, 16097, 16143.)

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

1507. ELECTIVE OFFICERS.—Section 1.—The elective officers of the Assembly shall be a President, Vice-President, Warden, Secretary, Treasurer, and Chief of Instructors, said Chief of Instructors to be approved and commissioned by the Grand Master. (Rebekah Code, Sec. 31; S. J. XIX, p. 848, 942.)

1508. The officers of a Rebekah Assembly have the right to hold any office in the Rebekah Lodge in which they hold membership. (S. J. XXII, p. 43, 219, 243.)

1509. The right of a brother who is a Past Grand, member of the Grand Lodge, and Past Noble Grand and a member of the Rebekah Assembly to vote and hold office in the Rebekah Assembly depends on the legislation of the Assembly of his jurisdiction as approved and permitted by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction. (S. J. XXII, p. 441, 675, 709.)

1510. A Rebekah Assembly cannot restrict the right to vote for officers thereof to legislative members. (S. J. XX, p. 36, 361, 371, 372.)

1511. The right to vote for Assembly officers cannot be restricted to sister Past Noble Grands. (S. J. XX, p. 36, 361, 371, 372.)

1512. A Rebekah Assembly may, with the approval of the Grand Lodge, adopt a law providing that only Past Noble Grands and Past Grands shall participate in its deliberations, vote or hold office. (S. J. XX, p. 34, 361, 371, 372; S. J. XX, p. 984, 1003.)

1513. Unless the local law forbids, a sister member (of the Assembly) in good standing in a Rebekah Lodge may be elected and installed an officer of the Rebekah Assembly of the State in which the Lodge to which she belongs is located, even though she does not reside in the State. (S. J. XIX, p. 509, 827, 873.)

1514. **APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.** — Sec. 2. —The appointive officers shall be a Marshall, Conductor, Chaplain, Inside Guardian, and Outside Guardian.

1515. **VACANCY, HOW FILLED.** — Sec. 3.—In case of a vacancy arising in any office during recess of this Assembly, the President shall fill the same by appointment.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1516. **THE PRESIDENT.** — Section 1. — The President shall preside at all meetings of this Assembly, and shall preserve order and enforce the rules. She shall appoint all Assembly officers pro tempore, and all Assembly officers not elective. She shall name the members of all committees, unless otherwise ordered by this Assembly. She may call special sessions of the Assembly, and shall do so whenever requested by the delegates of fifty Rebekah Lodges. She shall order the payment, by the Assembly Treasurer, of all moneys voted by the Assembly; she shall hold the bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer, and at each annual session shall report her official acts to this Assembly.

1517. The Grand Lodge may authorize the President of the Rebekah Assembly to appoint and commission District Deputies for Rebekah Lodges in this jurisdiction. (S. J. 15606, 15633; S. J. XXI, p. 535, 752, 820.)

1518. In all jurisdictions of the S. G. L. where Rebekah Assemblies are organized, Grand Lodges are permitted to authorize and empower the Presidents of such Assemblies to appoint and commission District Deputy Presidents for Rebekah Lodges in their respective jurisdictions having the corresponding powers and privileges of Presidents of Rebekah Assemblies in the same manner as possessed by District Deputy Grand Masters in Subordinate Lodges. Provided, that in jurisdictions where no Rebekah Assemblies exist, the title of such officers shall be District Deputy Grand Master, otherwise to be known and hailed as Deputy Presidents. (S. J. XXI, p. 832, 876.)

1519. Without the approval of the Grand Master, a Grand Lodge cannot give to the President of its Rebekah Assembly power to decide all questions of law and usage governing Rebekah Lodges and make such decisions binding until reversed by the Assembly. (S. J. 14679, 15011, 15072.)

1520. If the power has been delegated, the President of a Rebekah Assembly may grant permission to Rebekah Lodges to restore expelled members. (S. J. 15752, 16071, 16116.)

1521. Where the authority has been delegated by the Grand Lodge, the President of the Rebekah Assembly may formulate and give out the term password. (S. J. 15754, 16071, 16116.)

1522. A Grand Lodge can delegate to the President of the Rebekah Assembly the power *ad interim* to decide questions of Rebekah law, her decision to stand until reviewed by the Grand Lodge. (S. J. 15752, 16071, 16116.)

1523. A Grand Lodge can delegate to the President of the Rebekah Assembly the power *ad interim* to approve the By-Laws of Rebekah Lodges. (S. J. 15752, 16071, 16116; See § 870 *supra.*)

1524. If the power has been delegated by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, the President of the Rebekah

Assembly can *ad interim,* grant dispensations to Rebekah Lodges without the approval of the Grand Master. (S. J. 15752, 16096, 16143.)

1525. The President of a Rebekah Assembly doubtless may appoint other than those officers named in Section 31 (of the Code) e. g., Supporters, but they would not rank as officers, only assistants. (S. J. 14241, 14487, 14570.)

1526. On general principles, the President and Vice-President of a District Rebekah Assembly should be Past Noble Grands. (J. 1901, p. 16, 270, 294.)

1527. It is the duty of the instituting officer upon instituting a new Rebekah Lodge, to at once report the fact to the President of the Rebekah Assembly. (J. 1898, p. 260.)

1528. THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—Sec. 2.—The Vice-President shall assist the President, and in case of the inability of the President to act on account of absence from the Assembly, or in the event of her death or resignation, the duties of the President shall devolve upon her. She shall report all new legislation and decisions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge relating to the Rebekah branch of the Order.

1529. A Vice-President of a Rebekah Assembly, who, upon the death of the President, discharged the duties of that office during a major portion of the term, is not entitled to the rank and honors of Past President, although elected and installed President on the first day of the meeting of the Assembly. Regular election and installation into the office of President, and service rendered according to the provisions of the Constitution of the Rebekah Assembly of that jurisdiction, are essential prerequisites. (S. J. XXI, p. 31, 284, 314.)

1530. THE WARDEN.—Sec. 3.—The Warden shall, under the President, have charge of the door, and assist the President in conducting the business of the Assembly.

1531. **THE SECRETARY.**—Sec. 4.—The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Assembly, and send to each Rebekah Lodge and to its delegate a printed copy thereof; she shall keep the accounts of the Assembly with the various Rebekah Lodges; she shall receive all moneys coming to the Assembly and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking her receipt therefor; shall notify Rebekah Lodges of special sessions other than those for the conferring of the Assembly Degree. She shall give a bond, signed by some corporate surety company licensed by the State of Illinois, in such sum as may be determined by the By-Laws of this Assembly, the cost of said bond to be defrayed by the Assembly.

1532. The sale of all Rebekah supplies by the Assembly Secretary has been authorized by the Grand Lodge. (J. 1900, p. 267.)

1533. The Secretary of the Rebekah Assembly is authorized to send out the passwords to Rebekah Lodges in this jurisdiction. (J. 1900, p. 26, 269.)

It is the duty of the Grand Master, in person or by Deputy, to communicate the necessary passwords to be used in this jurisdiction. (Sec. 2, Art. IV, G. L. Const.; also Sec. 37, Rebekah Code, S. J. XIX, p. 849, 942.) The passwords of the Rebekah Lodges are such passwords. The attempt to give the President of the Rebekah Assembly power to make and send out the S. A. P. W. by resolution is void. The only way to confer this authority is by amendment to the Constitution of the Assembly. (See Sec. 2, Art. IV, G. L. Const.; report of Grand Master, J. 1901, p. 7; eighth report of the Committee on Legislation, J. 1901, p. 263; Rebekah Code, Sec. 38; S. J. XIX, p. 849.)

1536. The Grand Secretary of the S. G. L. is authorized to sell Rebekah Veteran Jewels on the order of the Secretary of a Rebekah Assembly in jurisdictions which have delegated to the Rebekah Assembly the right to handle Rebekah Lodge supplies; provided that said Rebekah Assembly shall first provide for securing and retaining the record of membership necessary to entitle the sister to wear the Rebekah Veteran Jewel. (S. J. XXI, p. 776, 846.)

1537. THE TREASURER. — Sec. 5. — The Treasurer shall receive all moneys paid to her by the Assembly Secretary, giving her receipt for the same; she shall pay all warrants drawn on her by the President, and none others; shall keep an account of all moneys received and paid by her, to whom paid, and for what purpose. She shall give a bond, signed by some corporate surety company licensed by the State of Illinois, in such sum as may be determined by the By-Laws of this Assembly, the cost of said bond to be defrayed by the Assembly. She shall submit her books, warrants and funds to the Finance Committee for annual examination.

1538. THE CHIEF OF INSTRUCTORS.—Sec. 6—The duties of the Chief of Instructors shall be to hold such schools of instruction during the session of the Assembly as may be provided for; she shall recommend all Examiners and Instructors to the Grand Master for appointment and commission as such; she shall render to this Assembly, annually, a report of her labors, together with such recommendations as she may from time to time deem expedient.

1539. OTHER OFFICERS. — Sec. 7. — The Marshal, Conductor, Chaplain, Inside Guardian and Outside Guardian shall perform such official duties as the usages of the Order may require.

ARTICLE V.—SESSIONS.

1540. ANNUAL SESSION—Section 1.—This Assembly shall meet annually at the same time and place as the Grand Lodge, and this meeting shall be called the Annual Session.

1541. **SPECIAL SESSIONS.**—Sec. 2.—Special meetings for the confering of the Assembly Degree may be called on the request of any Rebekah Lodge or Lodges, provided said Lodge or Lodges pay the actual railroad fare and hotel bills incurred by the President, or Vice President or Warden representing her, and the Secretary of the Assembly. Special Sessions may be called by the President, or on the request of fifty delegates. At Special Sessions of the Assembly no business shall be transacted except that for which the Session is called, which business shall be distinctly stated in the call.

1542. Unless the Grand Lodge or the charter of a Rebekah Assembly permits, a Rebekah Assembly cannot convene in Special Session to confer the Assembly Degree. (S. J. XIX, p. 510, 827, 873.)

1543. **QUESTIONS, HOW DECIDED.**—Sec. 3.—All questions before this Assembly shall be decided by a majority vote of all members present and voting, unless otherwise provided.

1544. **ROLL CALL, HOW ORDERED, AND WHO VOTE.**—Sec. 4.—A roll-call of Lodges shall be ordered on any pending question upon the written request of ten delegates, and on such roll-call only delegates shall vote.

1545. **BASIS OF REPRESENTATION ON ROLL-CALL.**—Sec. 5.—Each delegate shall, on roll-call, be entitled to one vote for every ten members in good standing at the close of the preceding semiannual term; provided, however, that any Rebekah Lodge with less than ten members shall be entitled to one vote.

ARTICLE VI.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

1546. COMMITTEES CREATED; HOW AND WHEN APPOINTED.—Section 1.—The President of the Assembly shall, within twenty days after regular annual installation, appoint the following Standing Committees, to serve for one year: Executive Committee, of nine; Credential Committee, of seven; Legislative Committee, of seven; Finance Committee, of three; Foreign Correspondence Committee, of seven; Mileage and Per-diem Committee, of nine; Committee on State of Order, of seven; and a Printing Committee, of three. She shall also appoint such Special Committees as may be ordered.

1547. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DUTIES OF. — Sec. 2. — The Executive Committee shall arrange for a place suitable for annual meetings, and such other matters as may be referred to them.

1548. CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE. — Sec. 3.—The Credential Committee shall report without delay on the credentials of delegates and Past Noble Grands.

1549. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. — Sec. 4.—The Legislative Committee shall report on all resolutions referred to it, proposing the enactment, repeal or amendment of any law, and upon such other matters as may be referred to it.

1550. FINANCE COMMITTEE. — Sec. 5. — The Finance Committee shall report upon all claims and accounts against the Assembly, previous to such claims and accounts being allowed. It shall audit the books of the Secretary and Treasurer annually, and the accounts of all officers and committees entrusted with the receipt and disbursement of the funds of this Assembly. It shall annually confer with the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge regarding the placing of the bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Assembly. It shall, from time to time, suggest such measures of finance as may be deemed expedient.

1551. **FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE COMMITTEE.**—Sec. 6.—The Foreign Correspondence Committee shall report the progress of the Order in other jurisdictions, as it may be able to obtain information.

1552. **MILEAGE AND PER DIEM COMMITTEE.**—Sec. 7.—The Mileage and Per Diem Committee shall report the number of miles necessarily traveled, by the shortest traveled route, by each Assembly Officer, Past President, Delegate, and member of the various Standing Committees, the number of days' attendance at the meetings, and the amount due each. The committee shall make its estimate by allowing five cents a mile one way and $2.00 per diem: *Provided*, that Past Presidents, to be entitled to mileage and per diem, must have reached the honors of this Assembly and be residents of this jurisdiction. (J. 1907, p. 409, 410.)

1553. **PRINTING COMMITTEE.** — Sec. 8.— —The Printing Committee shall superintend all printing, and shall make contracts for the purchase of all stationery and blanks not supplied by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. They shall advertise for bids for printing Officers' Reports, the proceedings of the Annual Sessions of this Assembly, and such other printing as may be required by the Assembly Officers, awarding the contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, reporting the list of said bidders, with prices, to the next Session of the Assembly. They shall sign all bills for which they have awarded contracts as being correct, and forward the same to the Finance Committee for its approval.

1554. **COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE ORDER.**—Sec. 9.—The Committee on the State of the Order shall report on such parts of the Officers' Reports as relate to the State of the Order; they shall report the progress of the Order in this jurisdiction, and upon such other matters as may be referred to it.

1555. **TRUSTEES.** — Section 10. — The Re-Rebekah State Assembly shall elect five Trustees from members of this Rebekah State Assembly, to serve for a term of one year. (J. 1907, p. 422.)

ARTICLE VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1556. **QUORUM.** — Section 1. — Fifty duly elected delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

1557. **DELEGATES, WHEN ELECTED.**—Sec. 2.—Delegates shall be elected by the Rebekah Lodges for the term of two years, at the first meeting in January, immediately after installation, notification being sent to the Assembly Secretary of said election on blanks prepared for that purpose; even-numbered Lodges electing in even-numbered years and odd-numbered Lodges in odd-numbered years.

1558. **VACANCY IN OFFICE OF DELEGATE.**—Sec. 3.—In case of a vacancy in the office of Delegate, the Lodge shall fill the same by election; but said election shall not take place until the next regular meeting after the vacancy has occurred; provided, however, that when, on account of the delay, there will not be sufficient time for the delegate to prepare to attend the annual session, the Lodge may fill the vacancy forthwith.

1559. PER CAPITA TAX AUTHORIZED.—Sec. 4.—The Assembly is empowered to levy such per capita tax as may, from time to time, be deemed necessary.

1560. A Grand Lodge may transfer its powers to tax Rebekah Lodges to the Assembly, under Section 30 of the Rebekah Code. (S. J. 14673, 15011, 15072.)

1561. A Grand Lodge can authorize the Rebekah Assembly chartered by it, to levy a per capita tax on its Subordinate Rebekah Lodges. (S. J. XIX, p. 510, 827, 873.)

1562. A Grand Lodge can authorize its Rebekah Assembly to levy upon and collect from its Rebekah Lodges a per capita tax. (S. J. 14678, 14948, 15019.)

1563. ADDITIONAL PER DIEM.—Sec. 5.—The President, Secretary, Treasurer, Finance Committee and Mileage and Per Diem Committee shall meet one day prior to the regular session, and shall receive the usual per diem therefor.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

1564. HOW MADE.—Section 1.—This Constitution shall not be amended or altered, only by a proposition in writing submitted at an annual session, which proposition shall set forth the proposed amendment or alteration, and the section as it would read if thus altered or amended. It shall lie over until the next regular session, and shall not be in force until adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly present and voting, and approval by the Grand Lodge; but if there are any changes in the legislation or any part of this Constitution which shall be found to be in conflict with the laws of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, or Grand Lodge, such part may be, by majority vote, immediately stricken out or amended to conform with the laws of the Sovereign Grand Lodge or the Grand Lodge.

BY-LAWS

(As adopted by the Rebekah State Assembly, and approved by the Grand Lodge in 1905, Journal, pages 352 to 355, inclusive.)

ARTICLE I.—MEETINGS.

1565. **WHEN CONVENED.** — Section 1. — This Assembly shall convene at 9:30 A. M. on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday of November and adjourn from time to time until the business of the session shall be completed, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the Assembly.

ARTICLE II.—SALARIES.

OF OFFICERS.—Section 1.—The salary of the President shall be $250 per year and expenses; that of the Secretary shall be $600 per year and expenses, and that of the Treasurer $100 per year and expenses; the maximum amount of expenses to be fixed in advance at each session.

ARTICLE III.—BONDS.

OF OFFICERS.—Section 1.—The Secretary's bond shall be in the sum of $7,000, and that of the Treasurer in the sum of $15,000, to be duly approved by the Finance Committee and the Assembly.

ARTICLE IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

REGALIA TO BE WORN.—Section 1.—No member of the Assembly shall be allowed to speak unless in the proper regalia, but in lieu of regalia a ribbon badge of pink and green may be used.

ELECTION.—Sec. 2.—The election of officers shall be the special order of business immediately on opening Wednesday afternoon.

TELLERS.—Sec. 3.—In the election of officers, seven tellers shall be appointed—four by the President, and three by the Vice-President.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS.

HOW MADE.—These By-Laws shall not be amended or altered except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly present and voting, and the approval of the Grand Lodge.

1566. RULES OF ORDER.

RULE I. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Opening Ceremonies.
2. Appointments by the President.
3. Roll Call of Officers and Delegates.
4. Reading of Minutes.
5. Reports of Officers.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
    a. Credential Committee.
    b. Executive Committee.
    c. Legislative Committee.
    d. Finance Committee.
    e. Foreign Correspondence Committee.
    f. Printing Committee.
    g. Committee on the State of the Order.
    h. Mileage and Per Diem Committee.
7. Reports of Special Committees, by seniority.
8. Unfinished Business.
9. New Business.
10. Elections.
11. Installations.
12. Closing.

RULE II. No minority report of any Committee shall be accepted until after that of the majority shall have been presented.

RULE III. The above Rules of Order may, at any time, be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly present and voting, except that the report of the Credential Committee shall always be privileged to take priority over all other business.

RULE IV. These rules may be amended, altered or rescinded by a two-thirds vote of all members voting.

RULE V. In the absence of any special rule governing this Assembly, Robert's Rules of Order shall govern as to all questions of parliamentary practice. (J. 1905, p. 353, 354, 355.)

Miscellaneous Decisions and Legislation

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP:

1567. A certificate of the Secretary of the Subordinate Lodge of which the applicant is a member, with the seal attached, shall accompany all applications for membership made to a Rebekah Lodge; and it is the duty of every Secretary to fill out and furnish to every member who is in good standing, such a certificate upon application therefor, and no vote of the Lodge is necessary for such certificate. (S. J. 4466, 4598, 4614, 10523, 10660.)

1568. It is unlawful to refuse to a brother in good standing a certificate of his standing in the Lodge, to be filed with an application for membership in a Rebekah Lodge. (S. J. XIX, p. 518, 827, 873.)

EMBLEMS:

1569. The emblem of "Three Links," the words "Friendship, Love and Truth," and the initials "F. L. & T." are officially adopted as emblems and badges of the Order. (S. J. XIX, p. 782, 854.)

1570. A member of the Order cannot use any of the emblems belonging to the Order in connection with any advertisement, or for public display, not directly appertaining to the wants of the Order. (S. J. 1401, 1471, 1485.)

1571. The S. G. L. has enacted the following legislation concerning the use of the emblems and mottoes of the Order for advertising purposes in private enterprises:

(1.) That no member of the Order shall, either directly or indirectly, use or sanction the use of any of the emblems, the name, or any of the titles, or the mottoes, or the initials thereof, of this Order, in the prosecution of any private business or enterprise.

(2.) That no member or officer of any Lodge or Encampment of this Order shall, either directly or indirectly, use or permit the use of his name, as such member or officer, in any private business or enterprise.

(3.) That a member of this Order shall not use any of its emblems, its name, or any of its titles, its mottoes or the initials thereof, in any advertisement or public display not authorized by some law of the Order.

(4.) That any member of the Order, or officer of a Lodge or Encampment, who shall be guilty of any of the offenses defined and set forth in the three preceding resolutions, shall be considered guilty of a fraud upon the Order, and shall be suspended or expelled from membership at the option of his Lodge or Encampment.

(5.) That the foregoing shall not be construed to apply to any periodical or newspaper now published, or hereafter to be published in the interests of the Order, in good faith, by a member or members of the Order in good standing; unless such publication shall, under cover of the interest of the Order give publicity to any of the signs, emblems, mottoes or other secrets of the Order, in advertisement or otherwise, for the benefit of individuals or companies, or for the advancement of their own private gain.

(6.) That if any such periodical or newspaper shall offend against the provisions of this regulation, it shall be the duty of the Grand Sire to warn said periodical or newspaper to discontinue such conduct, and in the event of the continuance of such publications or advertisements, and persistent disobedience to said warning, it shall be the duty of the Grand Sire to prefer charges against the offending party or parties before his or their Subordinate Lodge, and it shall be the duty of such Lodge to arraign and try the party or parties so charged, and upon conviction of the offense, to suspend or expel the offender. (S. J. 5143, 5183, 5199, 5247.)

Nothing herein shall be construed against, or inhibit, the building and support of any Temples, Widows' and Orphans' Homes, Asylums, Schools or Halls which are used, or which are to be erected and maintained within the legitimate purposes of the I. O. O. F. (S. J. 12677, 12709.)

1572. All associations organized for the sole and only purpose of co-operative work in building Odd Fellows' Halls, Widows' and Orphans' Homes, Temples and Schools to be maintained and used by and for the benefit of Odd Fellows' Lodges, their widows and orphans, may use the name of the Order in connection with enterprises under the control of local jurisdictions, but the use of the names, symbols, initials or emblems of the Order, in connection with any such enterprise, organized for individual profit or speculation is strictly prohibited. (S. J. 13067, 13155.)

1573. No officer or member of a Lodge has a right as such officer or as such member to permit the use of his name in any private business or enterprise in that capacity. (S. J. XX, p. 555, 987, 1004.)

1574. The use of the words "Odd Fellows" is a use of the "name" of the Order within the meaning of the laws forbidding the use of such name. (S. J. 15043, 15085; S. J. XIX, p. 38, 365, 394.)

1575. It is illegal to use the name or emblems of the I. O. O. F. in the transaction of business other than that directly pertaining to that of the order. (S. J. 11893, 12192, 12276.)

The use of the name, symbols, initials or emblems of the Order in connection with an enterprise known as an Odd Fellows' Hall or Building Association limiting its membership to members of the Order or limiting its management to membership in the Order is illegal. (S. J. 12677, 12709.)

1576. An association incorporated under the name of "Odd Fellows' Building Association, Ltd.," organized for the purpose of providing ways and means for the profitable investment of funds in the purchase of land and the erection and maintenance thereon of an Odd Fellows' Hall, and not limiting its membership to the Order, is illegal. (S. J. 12786, 13066, 13155.)

1577. It is illegal to form an incorporated society under the name of "Odd Fellows' Building Association" for the purpose of erecting (as an investment) an Odd Fellows' Building, without first obtaining consent of the Grand Lodge and strictly complying with the former laws of the S. G. L. regarding insurance societies. (S. J. 12354, 13165, 13196.)

1578. It is illegal to organize a savings bank, officered and managed by members of the Order, using the name of the Order or its emblems. (S. J. 13619, 13680.)

1579. It is illegal to circulate a testimonial for the cure of the liquor habit, the same being printed as a circular letter bearing the letter head of the Lodge with the emblems of the Order. (S. J. XIX, p. 39, 365, 394.)

1580. A band has no right to use the name of the Patriarchs Militant, and if the persons composing the band are members of the Order, charges may be brought against them in their Lodges. (S. J. 15213, 15534, 15584.)

1581. The organization of a club having no other purpose than to be social in its character, composed of members of the Order only, and using no emblems or work of the Order, and not paying benefits, and not claiming to be a part of Odd Fellowship, is not a violation of the law. (S. J. XXI, p. 541, 752, 820.)

1582. The name of the Order cannot be used in connection with the organization of an Odd Fellows' Bowling League to be composed of teams to be selected by the various Lodges. (S. J. XXI, p. 546, 752, 820.)

1583. It is not a violation of the law for a Rebekah Lodge to arrange to serve meals at a State Fair, and to display at the place where such meals are served a sign as follows: "Rebekah Lodge, No................., I. O. O. F., Lunch Stand," unless by so doing the Lodge funds are used or jeopardized. (S. J. XXII, p. 443, 675, 709.)

ENDOWMENT:

1584. Grand Jurisdictions possess the right to establish widows' and orphans' endowments, provided they are founded on basis of voluntary contributions by those members of the Order who may form in the several jurisdictions an Auxiliary Association for such purpose, but it is against the organic law of the Order to make forced assessments for any such object. (S. J. 7363, 7450.)

1585. A Grand Jurisdiction cannot enforce upon the whole or any part of the Lodges in its jurisdiction an endowment scheme, although a majority of the Lodges in the jurisdiction vote therefor. (S. J. 8534, 8701, 8767, 14899, 14926.)

1586. The funds collected in accordance with law are trust funds, and can be applied only to the objects for which they were collected, and used for such purposes as are contemplated by the laws of the Order. (S. J. 11720, 11769.)

1587. All investments of the Endowment Funds must be paid by regular Grand Lodge warrant, signed by the Grand Master, and counter-signed by the Grand Secretary. (J. 1901, p. 45, 268, 289.)

1588. The Grand Lodge has provided for the accumulation and the investment of Endowment Funds for the Old Folks' Home and for the Orphans' Home. These funds are created by voluntary gifts from the members and friends of the Order, from Lodges and from other organizations. The income derived from the investment of these funds may alone be used to support and maintain the two Homes. Under no circumstances may the principal be used or reduced for any purpose. (J. 1898, p. 271.) It is the duty of the Grand Secretary to provide a well-bound book in which he is to keep an account of every amount donated. (J. 1899, p. 241, 258.) The management and investment of these funds has been left to the control of an Endowment Fund Committee consisting of three members. (J. 1906, p. 357, 359; J. 1907, p. 352, 353, 366.) The same authority prescribes the character of investments that the Endowment Fund Committee may make.

FUNERALS:

1589. A member who dies pending his trial, but before final judgment, is entitled to be buried with funeral honors. (S. J. 7762, 7832.)

1590. The funeral services adopted by the S. G. L. must be used to the exclusion of all others. (S. J. XXI, p. 524, 754, 821, 741, 828, 875.) But it is permissible to use the ceremony adopted at the session of 1874 in lieu of the one adopted at the session of 1903, if the family of the deceased so desires. (S. J. XXIII, p. 213, 289, 308.) The regalia of the Order may be worn at a funeral without a special dispensation. (S. J. XXII, p. 355.)

1591. It is admissible for Odd Fellows to appear in regalia at the funeral of a daughter of Rebekah, in case they first obtain permission to do so from the proper Grand Officers of the jurisdiction. (S. J. 6007, 6235, 6314.)

1592. The propriety of extending funeral honors to a brother in arrears, but against whom no charges for unworthy conduct are pending at the time of his death, is a matter for local legislation. (S. J. 2780, 2818.)

1593. A Lodge cannot in a body as a Lodge attend the funeral of a deceased Ancient Odd Fellow and conduct the services according to the Ritual. (S. J. 6752, 6977, 7051.)

1594. Nor can the funeral service of the Order be performed over the body of one who is not a member. (S. J. XIX, p. 517, 827, 873.) Nor can one who has been lawfully suspended from membership receive the funeral honors. (S. J. XX, p. 26, 361, 371, 372.) A dropped member is not entitled to burial as an Odd Fellow, nor to any honors as a member. (J. V, p. 137, 202, 230.)

1595. It is the duty of every Lodge of the I. O. O. F. to see that the bodies of its members who die are decently and properly buried; and the members of the Lodge must be required to turn out at funerals, without regard to the pecuniary standing of such members at the time of death. And, if the By-Laws so provide, the members not attending the funeral ought to be fined. The only class of persons who have connection with the Lodge that are excluded from the privileges of burial by it are members suspended for cause, and the so-called dropped members. (J. IV, p. 447, 448; as modified by J. VII, p. 933, 934.)

1596. It is not imperative upon the Noble Grand to open and close the Lodge in regular form when it is called to attend the funeral of a brother. He may do so or not. (S. J. 7735, 7831.) The several State Grand Bodies may determine whether the dead can be buried by a committee or by the whole Lodge. The Lodge cannot in a body as a Lodge attend the funeral of a deceased "Ancient Odd Fellow" and conduct the services according to the Ritual of the Order. (S. J. 6752, 6976, 7051.)

1597. Lodges may, by their By-Law, provide for the burial of a member by a committee or portion of the Lodge. (J. VII, p. 116.)

1598. The need of attending to one's ordinary business is not sufficient excuse for non-attendance to the funeral of a member. (W-1078a.)

1599. What share may be taken by a Lodge, an Encampment or a Canton, in the funeral exercises of the burial of an Odd Fellow, when other secular organizations of which he may have been a member are to perform exercises before, with, or after the I. O. O. F., is a matter exclusively under the control of the State Grand Bodies. (S. J. 11010, 11033.)

1600. Members of a Lodge who have been summoned to attend the funeral of a brother, are liable under Lodge By-Laws for penalty for non-attendance, provided said members appearing in the ranks of another organization shall be exempt from the penalties of this Section. (J. VII, p. 749; W-1078*d*.)

1601. Where a Patriarchal member of the Order dies suddenly, without expressing his preference for burial by either his Encampment or Lodge, and where both bodies desire to officiate at the funeral, the matter shall be determined by the express wish of the widow (should there be one) or nearest relatives. (S. J. 11893, 12217, 12281.)

1602. In all cases funeral ceremonies shall be conducted by the Subordinate Lodge, except that in conducting the funeral ceremony of a deceased brother, a member in good standing in both the Subordinate Lodge and Subordinate Encampment, the Lodge shall take precedence over the Encampment (except where the deceased was a Grand Officer, etc.) unless by the previously expressed desire of the deceased, his widow or near relative, the Encampment should be designated to take charge of his remains for burial; whereupon, under the delegated power from the party having legal charge of the body, the Encampment shall take precedence. (S. J. 11896, 12217, 12281.)

1603. A special form for funeral ceremony for the use of Rebekah Lodges was adopted in 1887, the same as repeated in the Journal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for that year. (S. J. 10983, 11026; J. VIII, p. 231.)

1604. The ordinary mourning badge to be worn by brothers in memory of a deceased brother, shall be a strip of black crepe, passed through one button-hole only of the left lapel of the coat, and tied with a narrow ribbon of the color of the highest degree to which the bearer may have attained. (T-2295.)

GENERAL LAWS:

1605. General Laws enacted by the S. G. L. go into effect on the first day of January after the adjournment of the S. G. L. (S. J. XXI, p. 17, 284, 314.)

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RELIEF:

1606. A Lodge is not responsible for money fraudulently obtained by one of its members from another Lodge. (S. J. 9358, 9447.)

1607. The S. G. L. commends the great work of the General Relief Associations, instituted by members of this Order, to the fostering care of the several State Grand Jurisdictions, and recommends such action as may induce each jurisdiction to make ample provision for compensating other jurisdictions for expenses paid and costs incurred in the relief of brothers in distress, who claim the same under a visiting card, as brothers in good standing. (S. J. 6198, 6222.)

1608. The legislation of 1899 does not authorize a General Relief Committee to levy, and collect, special assessments upon the Lodges. A Lodge cannot be compelled to join such a General Relief Committee against its wish; and, having joined such a committee, it may withdraw therefrom at its pleasure. (S. J. XXI, p. 28, 284, 314.)

1609. When any Lodge or Lodge members in any locality shall suffer, and shall ask and obtain permission to solicit aid in other than the jurisdiction where they reside, such aid so obtained, if a surplus above actual need, should be returned to those contributing it, and the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction shall see that it is properly done. (S. J. 14174, 14577, 14609.)

1610. In the Galveston flood case, it was decided that funds returned to the Grand Lodges should not be returned by them to the Subordinate Lodges contributing the same, but should be disposed of by the Grand Lodges at their own pleasure. (S. J. XX, p. 717, 718, 988, 1004.)

1611. No Lodge or Encampment shall entertain any application for pecuniary aid or assistance, under whatever scheme it may be presented, unless the same be authorized by the Grand Body, or its principal Grand Officer, of the jurisdiction in which such aid is solicited, and in accordance with the form prescribed for such purpose by the S. G. L. (S. J. 3953, 3987.)

1612. It shall be unlawful for any Grand Master, Grand Patriarch, Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, or any officer or member thereof, or any committee, or any jurisdiction, to solicit aid or relief for any purpose, or in any manner, either by direct request for funds, sale of tickets or chances, or by any scheme whatever, from the Lodges, Encampments, or members, of another jurisdiction, without having first obtained the consent of the Grand Master of such other jurisdiction, if such appeal is to be made to the Lodges or members thereof, or of the Grand Patriarch, if such appeal is to be made to Encampments, or Patriarchs thereof. Such consent can only be obtained upon proper request therefor, duly made by the Grand Master, or Grand Patriarch, of the soliciting jurisdiction, of the Grand Master, or Grand Patriarch, of the solicited jurisdiction. (S. J. 15056, 15057, 15090, 15599, 15632.)

1613. A Grand Body may grant permission to one of its Subordinates to solicit contributions from its other Subordinates for the relief of individual members. (S. J. 11299, 11312.)

1614. It is illegal to allow a call for aid from a Lodge to assist those who are suffering from a foreign war and who are not members of the Order. (S. J. 14686, 14948, 15019.)

1615. Permission has been granted to the "Illinois Odd Fellows' League" to carry on its work in the State of Illinois, to receive voluntary contributions from the Lodges of this jurisdiction, provided it shall not bind the Grand Lodge or any of the Subordinate Lodges in any manner. The character of work authorized to be done by said League is described in the preamble and resolution granting this permission. (J. 1903, p. 245, 273, 282.)

1616. A Grand Lodge may not enact a law establishing Boards of Relief and giving such Boards power to compel all Lodges in a city or town to join said Board, and to compel such Lodges to pay a per capita assessment thereto. (S. J. XXI, p. 543, 752, 820.)

HOMES:

1617. Where the Grand Lodge of a jurisdiction imposed a capitation tax of two cents per member and directed it to be set apart to collect a fund for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum under the control of the Grand Lodge, and also received donations from Lodges and individuals to said fund, it is held that such funds are *trust funds,* donated and set apart for a specified purpose, and can not afterwards be merged in the general fund and thus diverted from the purpose for which the fund was originally created. (S. J. 5161, 5216.)

1618. The fact that a jurisdiction has a Home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows does not authorize a Grand Lodge to expend its funds for the support of such brother residing outside its jurisdiction. (S. J. XX, p. 883, 936, 937.)

1619. Grand Bodies are permitted to adopt such laws for the purpose of establishing and maintaining Homes for aged and indigent Odd Fellows, and widows of deceased members of the Order; and Homes for the care, protection and education of orphans of deceased Odd Fellows, as they may determine to be consistent with the welfare of the Order in their respective jurisdictions. (S. J. 13016, 13120, 13161.)

1620. Prior to 1892, Grand Bodies were not authorized to assess their Subordinates to establish and maintain a Home for widows and orphans of deceased Odd Fellows, or for the purpose of erecting and maintaining Homes for aged and indigent Odd Fellows. (S. J. 10141, 10185, 10497, 10644, 10986, 11027.) But by the legislation of 1892 (S. J. 13016, 13120, 13161) Grand Bodies were authorized and empowered to assess their Subordinates for such purposes. (S. J. 14156; S. J. XIX, p. 513, 827, 873.)

By the DeBoissiere case, it was decided that it was not essential that the affairs of the Home should be placed absolutely under the control of the Grand Lodge, in order to authorize it to levy assessments for the purpose of its maintenance. (S. J. 14156.)

1621. The Grand Lodge has the legal right and full power to make reasonable and necessary assessments upon its Subordinates to provide and maintain such Homes, but this power must be exercised with caution and deliberation. (S. J. 14115, 14150.)

1622. The legislatlon of the S. G. L. authorizing the establishment of Homes, confers upon the Grand Lodge power to assess Subordinate Lodges by per capita tax or any other form of tax for the establishment and maintenance of such Homes. (S. J. 14156; S. J. XIX, p. 513, 827, 873.)

1623. A conveyance of property in trust for the benefit of a corporation known as "The DeBoissiere Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and Industrial School of Kansas," the charter of the corporation showing its purpose to be to provide a Home for the orphans of deceased Odd Fellows, etc., and to have among its places of business the place and home of the Annual Sessions of the Grand Lodge of this State, and where the property was accepted by the Grand Lodge of the State, under the terms of such conveyance: *Held*, that a Home is created which can be maintained by a per capita tax levied by the Grand Lodge of the State. It is not essential that the affairs of the Home shall be placed absolutely under the control of the said Grand Lodge. (S. J. 14156; but see how far this decision may be modified or overruled by the next one following.)

1624. A Grand Lodge may not authorize the organization of a corporation to own and conduct a Home for Odd Fellows, their children and widows and orphans, and under the laws of the State over which the Grand Lodge has not full control, nor can the Grand Lodge levy a tax upon its Subordinates for the maintenance of a Home existing under such corporation. (S. J. XX, p. 45, 46, 47, 360, 371.)

1625. The last named decision (§ 1624) is not to be construed as declaring that a Grand Lodge has no right to create a benevolent corporation under state laws for the care of widows and orphans of Odd Fellows and aged and indigent Odd Fellows, provided the corporation is under the control of Trustees who are members of and elected by the Grand Lodge. (S. J. XX, p. 542, 988, 1004.)

1626. When any Subordinate Grand Lodge shall determine to establish a Home or Homes, it may donate only surplus funds which it is possessed of for that purpose. (S. J. 13101, 13158.)

1627. The Grand Lodge, by appropriate legislation, may provide that any member of the Order who now is, or may hereafter become, an inmate of any Home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows, shall thereby relinquish all claims for weekly benefits from such member's Lodge, during the time he shall continue to be an inmate of such Home, and such Home shall continue to receive in its workings and operations, the sanction and approval of the Grand Lodge. During the time or times that any Lodge shall be freed from the liability to pay weekly benefits to any of its members who may be inmates of such Home, because of any such relinquishment of weekly benefits, no weekly dues shall accrue against any such member, but he shall remain in good standing in every respect and particular without payment of weekly dues. (S. J. 11833, 13041, 13117, 13161; See Art. I, Old Folks' Home By-Laws.)

1628. A brother who pays his dues is entitled to sick benefits, notwithstanding he is an inmate of a Home, but in such case the benefits should be paid to the Home, and not to the brother. (S. J. XX, p. 873, 915.)

1629. An inmate of the Home becoming insane and being transferred to a hospital for the insane, must be returned to the Home, if his mental condition is restored. The Home is not liable for maintenance of one of its inmates while such inmate is in a hospital for the insane. S. J. XX, p. 27, 387, 413.)

1630. The Grand Lodge is authorized to legislate so as to permit Lodges to issue orders for passwords to inmates of the Home who are entitled to such passwords. (S. J. XX, p. 383, 402, 416.)

1631. The Grand Lodge authorizes the formation and organization of Old Folks' Home Associations in the respective cities, towns and villages in the State of Illinois where Odd Fellows' and Rebekah Lodges exist, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions or cash donations for the said Home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows, or the said Associations may adopt such other mode of raising funds as may seem best to them, by public entertainments or other legal enterprises. These Associations shall be composed of Odd Fellows and Sister Rebekahs in good standing, and only such will be eligible to membership. But neither the Grand Lodge nor any Subordinate Lodge shall incur or be held liable for any expense incurred by any of such Associations. (J. 1897, p. 380.)

1632. The Advisory Boards of the Orphans' Home and of the Old Folks' Home are appointed by the Grand Master. (J. 1899, p. 212, 256.)

1633. It is recommended by the Grand Lodge that in Lodges the first meeting night in the month of May be set apart as "Old Folks' Home" night, and the first meeting night in the month of November be set apart as "Orphans' Home" night. (J. 1899, p. 15, 231, 232, 250.)

1634. The Orphans' Home Board and the Old Folks' Home Board are instructed to make no contracts pledging the credit of the Grand Lodge, except for maintenance and ordinary repairs, until directed to do so by the Grand Lodge. (J. 1900, p. 281.)

1635. A Lodge has no authority to assess its members for our Homes, but may, from time to time, make reasonable donations to the maintenance of either Home from the general fund. (J. 1901, p. 9, 319.)

1636. The meetings of the directors of the Orphans' Home and the Trustees of the Old Folks' Home shall be held monthly. (J. 1902, p. 293.)

1637. If at any time the Board of Trustees of the Old Folks' Home or the Directors of the Orphans' Home shall deem it necessary to raise an amount in excess of five thousand dollars for permanent improvements, notice thereof shall be given to the Grand Secretary, and notice shall also be given to the Subordinate Lodges by the Grand Secretary, thirty days prior to the session of the Grand Lodge following. (J. 1902, p. 307.)

1638. Non-beneficial members, otherwise qualified, are eligible to membership in the Old Folks' Home upon like terms and conditions as other members. (J. 1902, p. 307.)

1639. The Board of Trustees of the Old Folks' Home is authorized to appoint an Assistant Secretary, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to secure prompt answers to all communications sent to the Home, and prevent all unnecessary delay in the considerations of applications, for admission to the Home. (J. 1902, p. 308.)

1640. The Grand Master has the right, for sufficient cause, to remove any member of the Old Folks' Home Board or the Orphans' Home Board who is derelict in the performance of his duties. (J. 1902, p. 310, 311, 317; J. 1905, p. 329, 337.)

1641. In case of the death of any member of the Old Folks' Home, notice must be immediately given his or her Lodge and relatives by telegraph, requesting instructions as to the disposition of the body, and the body shall be embalmed and held at least two days before burial; and if the relatives or friends desire to furnish a casket and undertaker, they shall have that privilege, on their or the Lodge's request. (J. 1903, p. 219.)

1642. The Grand Master may, in his discretion, require bonds from such persons as are charged with the collection and disbursement of Grand Lodge moneys for the use of the Orphans' and the Old Folks' Homes. (J. 1903, p. 295.) And the Secretary of the Orphans' Home Board is required to give bond in the sum of $2000.00, signed by some Surety Company licensed to do business in Illinois, and in the business of furnishing indemnity bonds, the expense of such bond to be defrayed by the Grand Lodge; which bond, when so executed, shall be approved by the Grand Master, and shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and for the delivery of all moneys, papers, books, records and other property appertaining to his office, whole and undefaced, to his successor in office. (J. 1906, p. 360.)

1643. The Grand Lodge shall not take cognizance of any resolution relative to an excursion to either of the Homes, except it be one recommending that such excursion or excursions be deferred until the close of the session of the Grand Lodge. (J. 1904, p. 259, 260.)

1644. Any resolutions or motions which seek to discredit either of the Homes, or the management thereof, shall be accompanied by written evidence to substantiate the same, which evidence shall become a part of the resolution or motion. (J. 1904, p. 263, 323.)

1645. The legislation of 1892 was not only for the assistance of aged and indigent Odd Fellows and their widows, but also for the purpose of protecting, supporting and educating the orphans of our Order, and, as such, was an illustration of organized benevolence of the broadest, truest character. That it was so hailed and accepted by the brotherhood at large, is amply proven by the enactment of laws looking to the establishment and maintenance of Homes, such as contemplated in said legislation, under which laws vast property rights have become vested and scores of the wards of this Order are now being protected and educated. The establishment of such Homes has had a wide influence upon the unintiated in causing inquiry and investigation to be made into the purpose of an Order which works along to the lines of the most practical benevolence. (S. J. 13551, 13552, 13671; J. IX, p. 609.)

1646. State Grand Bodies may establish and maintian Homes for aged and indigent Odd Fellows, for widows of deceased members and for orphans of deceased Odd Fellows, and when said jurisdiction has determined the necessity for the assistance of such Home or Homes, it is then left to that jurisdiction to determine the manner of establishing and means for maintaining the same. The power to establish and maintain, necessarily implies the power to raise money by the usual and ordinary methods for that purpose as 'by per capita or other form of tax. (S. J. 14156, 14160, 14161.)

1647. The support of the widows and the education and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Odd Fellows who died in good standing, are not acts of "charity," but legal obligations. Such is the law of the Order—one of the most fundamental laws known to us. (S. J. 14115, 14150.)

1648. State Grand Bodies have the legal right and full power to make reasonable and necessary assessments upon their Subordinates to provide and maintain Homes for such dependents, but this is a power in the exercise of which much caution and deliberation should characterize the action of Grand Bodies. (S. J. 14115, 14150.

1649. Grand Jurisdictions shall require the Directors or Managers of Orphans' Homes or other Homes of the

Order within their boundaries, and under their control, to make annual reports, showing the name, location, date of organization, and object of such Homes. Also a description of their properties, cost, present value, character of title; Board of Management, and how created; cost of maintenance, and how provided; number of children and others cared for; and the annual cost per capita, together with such additional statements as said Directors or Managers may be able to give, to the end that the information, in regard to such Homes, may be as complete as possible. (S. J. 14589, 14610.)

1650. The Orphans' Home, located at Lincoln, Illinois, was established and built by a private corporation. The incorporators were Lizzie L. Morrison, Maria L. Spalding, Jennie A. Tichnor and Eva R. Withey. The first Board of Directors selected to control and maintain the corporation for its first year of existence consisted of the following named persons: Lizzie L. Morrison, Maria L. Spalding, Jennie A. Tichnor, Eva R. Withey, M. R. Cunningham, Anna E. Moreland, Mathilda Griebel, Sarah R. Crocker, Mary A. Funk, Roxy A. Bradley, Alfred Orendorff, Alonzo Ellwood, William H. Crocker, E. S. Conway, J. Otis Humphrey, Henry C. Feltman, and William H. Underwood. The name of the corporation was "Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home." The object for which it was established was to maintain a Home for the children of deceased Odd Fellows. The management of the corporation was vested in a Board of Directors who were elected by the Convention of the Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah of Illinois. (Book 32, Corporation Records, Recorder's Office Cook County, Illinois, p. 41, 42, 43.)

The Home was afterward turned over to the Grand Lodge by the corporation which organized and built it. The action of the Grand Lodge assuming control will be found in Journal IX.

Resolved, That for the purpose of more fully securing the objects and purposes of the Home in the care of deceased brother's wives and in the care of our aged and indigent members and their widows, the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of the State of Illinois, does accept the Home and provide for the support and management of the same.

This resolution being put upon its passage, was adopted on roll call by vote of 2997 to 910. (J. IX, p. 365.)

A special committee was appointed to present a plan for the management of the Orphans' Home, which made the following recommendations:

First. That the Grand Lodge vest the control and management of said institution in a Board of Directors of five members, to be appointed by the Grand Master from this Grand Lodge. One for the period of one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years; and annually hereafter the Grand Master shall appoint one member of said Board to serve for the term of five years. All vacancies in said Board, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment of the Grand Master.

Second. The State Convention of Daughters of Rebekah shall be invited to appoint an Orphans' Home Committee of five members, who shall be sisters of Rebekah; and such committee shall meet with the Board of Directors at its semi-annual and annual meetings for the purpose of consultation and advice as to the matters relating to said institution.

NOTE.—This second recommendation has been superseded by legislation authorizinz the appointment of an Advisory Board by the Grand Master.—(Editor.)

Third. Of the moneys which this Grand Lodge shall, from time to time, appropriate for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, the Grand Secretary is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for the purpose of the Home upon vouchers certified by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and attested by its Secretary, and approved by the Grand Master.

Fourth. Rules and Regulations for the management of said Home shall be adopted by said Board, and shall be effective until repealed or amended by this Grand Lodge.

Fifth. When the Board of Directors shall make annual report to the Grand Master, thirty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge of each year, of the condition of said Home and of the acts and doings of said Board for the fiscal year ending October 1st. (J. IX, p. 389; amended and enlarged by § 1656 *infra.*)

1651. The Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Subordinate Lodges and Encampments is stamped as a trust fund, for the use and benefit of the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers at their death were members in good standing in such Lodge or Encampment; and it is illegal and a misapplication of such funds to donate or appropriate said funds, or any part thereof, to any purpose whatever, except for the direct and individual support and benefit of the widows and orphans who, under the law, are legitimate charges upon such Lodge or Encampment: *Provided*, however, nothing herein shall prevent Subordinates, who may have placed their widows and orphans in an asylum or home, from using their Widows' anad Orphans' Fund in defraying the legitimate expenses thereby incurred. And the several Grand Bodies are instructed to see that this law is observed by their Subordinates. (S. J. 10986, 11027.)

1652. All Lodges in this jurisdiction who have a Widows' and Orphans' Fund may, in paying their capitation tax, draw from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund an amount equal in ratio to the percentage of funds that is apportioned by the Grand Lodge for the support of the Orphans' Home. (J. IX, p. 998, 1006; S. J. XXII, p. 289, 320, 327.)

1653. In jurisdictions where the Grand Lodge may decide to establish, maintain and support Homes for the dependent widows, or the maintenance and education of the orphans of deceased Odd Fellows, such Grand Lodge may permit the Subordinates in its jurisdiction, under reasonable and proper restriction, to donate or loan a portion of their Widows' and Orphans' Fund, or a portion of their Lodge fund, to said Home; provided that where Grand Jurisdictions grant the privilege herein named to their Subordinate Lodges, that the proposition in any such Subordinate Lodge shall lie over one week before final action. (S. J. 12664, 12705.)

1654. In order to gain admittance for children to the Home, the applicant must apply to the Superintendent or the Secretary of the Board for a blank application, which must be filled up and signed by the guardian, and must be certified to by the Lodge to which the father belonged, under its seal. On the return of the application properly filled up and certified to, it will be presented to the Board of Directors for their consideration, and the applicant will be informed of the action taken. Each child should at least be provided with one change of clothing. (J. IX, p. 833.)

1655. All moneys paid out of the Grand Treasury on account of the Orphans' Home shall be paid upon warrants drawn by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary. No warrant shall be issued for the payment of any moneys, except where proper vouchers are submitted to the Grand Master showing in detail the liability, with a certificate attached to the same, certifying that said bill has been approved by the Board of Trustees of said Home, which must be certified by its Chairman and attested by its Secretary. (J. 1896, p. 310.)

1656. It shall hereafter be the duty of the Directors of the Orphans' Home and Old Folks' Home, through their Chairmen and Secretaries, to submit to the Grand Master their detailed reports of all receipts and expenditures and doings, on the first day of November of each year, said reports to be forwarded immediately by the Grand Master to the Finance Committee for their examination and report, which committee report, together with the reports from the respective Board of Directors, shall be published in the Grand Master's annual report. (J. 1896, p. 311; See § 1650 *supra.*)

OLD FOLKS' HOME:

1657. That there be established and maintained by this Grand Lodge a Home for the aged and indigent Odd Fellows, their wives and daughters of Rebekah within this jurisdiction; and for that purpose, that there be a Board of Trustees, consisting of five, to be appointed by the Grand Master, one for a term of five years, one for four, one for three, one for two, and one for one year, and at the expiration of the respective terms of office of each of said Trustees, the Grand Master shall appoint a successor, whose term of office shall be for five years. Said Board to choose their own Chairman each year, and in case of a vacancy occurring in said Board by reason of death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, that the Grand Master may, on notice of such vacancy, fill the same by appointment; and that said Board of Trustees be, and are hereby, directed as soon as possible to determine upon a proper location for the establishment of said Home, and are hereby authorized and directed to obtain by purchase not to exceed three hundred and twenty (320) acres and not less than one hundred (100) acres (or by donation such amount as may be tendered) at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00,) and to erect thereon, from time to time, as the same may be needed, suitable and proper cottages for the accommodation of the brothers and sisters, and to provide for the suitable and proper superintendence thereof, and to make such rules, conditions and regulations for the admission and residence at said Home as they may deem wise and proper; and that said Board shall report at the next session of this Grand Lodge the title of said land purchased, together with a copy of the rules, regulations and conditions made by them as aforesaid, together with an itemized account of all expenditures by them made; shall thereafter each and every year make their annual report to the Grand Master of all their acts and doings, which report shall be embodied by said Grand Master in his annual report to this Grand Lodge; and that for the purpose of carrying in effect this resolution, it is hereby ordered that there be paid by the Grand Treasurer, from time to time, as may be needed, money not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) during the fiscal year of 1896 and 1897, such money to be paid by said Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Grand Secretary and the Grand Master. No warrant shall be issued for the payment of any moneys except where proper vouchers are submitted to the Grand Master showing in detail the liability, with a certificate attached to same that said bill has been approved by the Board of Trustees of said Home, which must be certified to by its Chairman and attested by its Secretary. (J. 1896, p. 216, 217, 238.)

1658. The rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees of the Old Folks' Home respecting the payment of funeral expenses are binding upon a Lodge when said Lodge accepts the terms of the Board of Trustees and places one of its members in said Home. (J. 1905, p. 147.)

1659. The Grand Master is authorized and directed to appoint an Avisory Board, to consist of five Rebekahs, to have the same powers and perform the same duties as the Advisory Board of the Orphans' Home, one to be for one, one for two, one for three, one for four, and one for five years, and that each year thereafter the Grand Master appoint one member of this Board to serve for a period of five years. (J. 1896, p. 289, 290.)

A ceremony for the dedication of Homes may be found in S. J. XXI, p. 782, 785, 846.

1661. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ODD FELLOWS' OLD FOLKS' HOME, AT MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

I. The meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the Home in Mattoon, at such times as shall be designated by the Board; special meetings may be called by the Chairman, or on the written request of three of the members of the Board; notice of any meeting shall be given, in writing, by mail, by the Secretary, to each member of the Board. (See § 1636 *supra.*)

II. The meetings held in the months of April and October, in each year, shall be known as a semi-annual and annual meetings, respectively, at which meetings all of the Advisory Board members of the Old Folks' Home shall be notified to be present.

III. A majority of the Board being present at any meeting, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. The officers of the Board of Trustees shall be a Chairman and a Secretary, and such other officers as the Board, from time to time, may determine to be necessary. The officers shall be elected annually, by majority vote or ballot, at the meeting which shall be held in the month of December, to serve one year, and until the election of their successors.

V. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and be the executive officer thereof, and perform such duties as usually pertain to such office, and sign all requisitions drawn on the Grand Treasurer, and shall forward said requisitions to the Grand Secretary, who shall present the same to the Grand Master for his approval; and when so approved, the Grand

Master and the Grand Secretary shall draw warrants on the Grand Treasurer to the amounts of said requisitions, and have prepared the annual report to the Grand Lodge. In the absence of the Chairman, or in case of his inability to act, the Chairman pro tem shall perform the duties which appertain to the office of the Chairman.

VI. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, and an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and all property belonging to the Home, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Board of Trustees, or by the Grand Lodge, pertaining to the business of the Home.

VII. The Board of Trustees shall have power to appoint a Superintendent and a Matron, at their discretion, who must reside on the premises, and have immediate charge of the Home and its members, under the direction of the Trustees, subject to the rules and regulations which shall from time to time be prescribed by the Trustees. For the faithful and satisfactory performance of their duties, the Superintendent and Matron shall receive such compensation as the Trustees shall, from time to time, determine, and each shall give bond as the Trustees may require.

1662. BY-LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ODD FELLOWS' OLD FOLKS' HOME.

ARTICLE I. This Home is not founded as a hospital for the care of persons temporarily disabled by sickness or accident. It is established for the care and maintenance of members of the Order who are in good standing therein, and who are unable to earn a livelihood by reason of the infirmities of age or chronic afflictions, and the wives of such persons, and are in indigent circumstances, without other means of support, and for members of Rebekah Lodges, who are in like circumstances, and also for widows of Odd Fellows whose husbands died in good standing; and all such persons, upon being admitted to the Home, will be cared for while they are members thereof, and will be required to relinquish all claims upon the respective Lodges for sick and attentive benefits, as a condition of their admission to and support while in the Home.

ARTICLE II. Members of the Order, to be entitled to the benefits of the Home, shall have been in continuous good standing in the Order for the period of ten years next previous to admission, and for at least five years thereof in this Grand Jurisdiction.

A widow who is otherwise qualified by age or affliction, whose husband was for ten consecutive years prior to and up to the time of his death in good standing of the Order, and for at least five years thereof in this Grand Jurisdiction, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Home.

Members of the Home who shall become able to support themselves, or cease to be indigent, shall be discharged from the Home, or shall pay such an amount for their maintenance as the Trustees shall require.

All applications shall be sent to the Secretary of the Board, and must be submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE III. In case of the death of a member of the Home, the burial of such member shall be in the control of the Board of Trustees, unless the Lodge in which the member held membership, or the relatives and friends, desire to take charge of the remains; then such Lodge, relatives, or friends, shall become responsible for all expenses, and shall bury the member; but if the Trustees take charge of the remains, the expense of the funeral, if a brother, shall be paid by the Lodge of which the brother was a member when admitted to the Home, out of the funeral expeneses prescribed by the laws of the Order, which must be paid to the Trustees of said Home to reimburse the Grand Lodge for its outlay.

The above rule shall apply to Rebekah members and widows, so far as practicable. (See § 1641 *supra.*)

ARTICLE IV. *Terms of Admission.*—The Lodge in which the applicant for admission holds membership, or in which the deceased brother held membership whose widow applies for admission, shall pay all the expenses in transit to the Home of the approved applicant, and of his wife, if she accompanies him, and shall pay to the Trustees of the Home a reasonable fee, at the discretion of the Trustees, not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per week for each member.

A wife who accompanies her husband to the Home shall, after his decease at the Home, leave the Home, unless she, by reason of age or affliction, shall on her own account be entitled to membership therein; in which case the Lodge to which the brother belonged at date of admission, shall, during the life of the widow, for her maintenance, pay said Home a reasonable fee, at the discretion of the Trustees, not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per week for each member.

Any Lodge recommending admission of any person to this Home shall, on the approval of application, see that the person is cleanly, and properly clothed, and is supplied with one change of clothing; otherwise the Trustees shall procure the same at the expense of the Lodge.

All Lodges whose members are admitted to the Home shall keep such members in good standing in said Lodge by payment of dues while members of said Home.

The maintenance fee formerly charged Lodges by the Board of Trustees is abolished by order of the Grand Lodge, by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Old Folks' Home be instructed to abolish the rule of charging the Subordinate Lodges the sum of one dollar and a half ($1.50) for each inmate, as we consider the capitation tax sufficient to cover the expense of the Home under careful and judicious management; and further, it is a great burden on some of the Lodges to meet this tax, which they can ill afford to carry.

Upon motion, the above resolution was ordered to go into effect January 1, 1906. (J. 1905, p. 262, 284.)

The following rules governing the Board of Trustees in passing upon applications for admission to the Home were adopted by the Grand Lodge Session in 1907:

WHEREAS, Several members of the Old Folks' Home are possessed of real estate or personal property varying in value from one hundred dollars ($100.00) upwards, which has been placed in the hands of his or her Subordinate or Rebekah Lodge, or with individuals for safe keeping, with provision for the disposition of said property upon the death of said member, the Lodge or individual frequently being the beneficiary, and applications for admission to the Home being frequently made by those who have some property, the income from which is insufficient to maintain them outside of the Home; and,

WHEREAS, Said Subordinate or Rebekah Lodges or individuals do not pay the cost of maintenance of said member in the Home, said cost being paid by the members at large; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Old Folks' Home be governed in such matters by the following rules:

Rule 1. Any applicant for membership in the Old Folks' Home possessing real estate, securities, stocks, money, or other personal property, of value exceeding the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) shall, if accepted as a member, be required to convey, assign, transfer and set over to the Board of Trustees of said Home all of said property in excess of one hundred dollars, in trust, to be held and managed by said Board of Trustees for a period of twelve (12) months; and if, at or before the expiration of said period, said member shall withdraw or be discharged from the Home, then, and in that event, the said Board of Trustees shall first deduct from said property held in trust the sum of One and One-half Dollars ($1.50) for each week that said member was a resident of the Home, and then reconvey and turn over the remainder of said property, including all increment, to said member.

Rule 2. If, at the expiration of said period of twelve (12) months said member desires to remain at the Home, said Board of Trustees shall proceed to convert all real estate, securities and personal property other than money into cash, the proceeds of which, together with all money heretofore placed in trust with said Board, including all increment, shall be remitted to the Grand Secretary, and by him forwarded to the Grand Treasurer, who shall place it to the credit of said member; from which account the Board of Trustees shall, prior to the close of the fiscal year, draw such a sum as may have been agreed upon in contract for admission (provided, however, that said sum shall not be less than One and One-half Dollars ($1.50) per week) and place same in the maintenance fund of said Home, until said account is exhausted. The Board of Trustees may, at its discretion, draw from said account a sum not to exceed four dollars ($4.00) per month, to be given to said member as spending money, until said account is exhausted.

Rule 3. Upon the death of a member of the Home, having a credit balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, that officer shall, upon receiving notice of such death from the said Board of Trustees, transfer said balance to the Endowment Fund of said Home and enter it as a donation in the name of said deceased member.

Rule 4. Any applicant who shall have conveyed or disposed of his or her property, within a period of twelve months prior to such application, for the purpose of evading the provisions of Rule 1 of this resolution, shall not be admitted into said Home, unless the party or parties acquiring such property shall convey such property so previously acquired from such applicant to said Board of Trustees, as required by Rule 1 of this resolution; and should any member of said Home inherit or otherwise acquire property, either real or personal, after his or her admission to said Home the same shall be conveyed as required by Rule 1 of this resolution, or such member shall be discharged from the Home. Present members of said Home who now own property shall be required to comply with Rule 1 of this resolution, or be subject to discharge. (J. 1907, p. 416, 417, 418, adopted 415.)

ARTICLE V. The Trustees may accept donations of cash or property, or bequests, to be used for furnishing or maintaining the Home, or to be set to the credit of the Endowment Fund, as the donor or testator shall direct. If property is bequeathed or donated, the Trustees shall manage the same for the best interests of the Home until it can be converted into cash. The Trustees shall also prescribe conditions upon which non-indigent aged members of the Order, in good standing in this Grand Jurisdiction, may be admitted to the Home and its care for any period, or for life; and all such transactions shall be reported to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VI. Upon the opening of the Home, and at any time thereafter, as experience shall demonstrate the necessity therefor, the Board of Trustees shall prescribe and establish such rules of discipline for the government of the officers, employees and members of the Home as, in the judgment of the Board, may be required.

All members of the Home shall be amenable to the Trustees of the Home for their conduct as members of the Order.

Any insubordinate member of the Home may be dismissed therefrom, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VII. *Intoxicating Liquors.*—No wines or intoxicating liquors of any kind shall ever be kept at or furnished to the Home, or in or upon any of the buildings or grounds belonging thereto, to be used as a beverage, and none shall be permitted to be so used thereat or thereon. A violation of this rule by member or employee shall be sufficient grounds for dismissal from the Home; nor shall any person be permitted to remain at the Home in any capacity who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated elsewhere. (J. 1898, p. 252.)

INSURANCE:

1663 All former laws of the Order, authorizing, recognizing, or permitting any insurance company to conduct business with the members of the Order, and using the name and emblems of the Order, have been repealed, and all permission to solicit business among the membership, or use the name and emblems of the Order has been withdrawn. (S. J. 16125, 16154, 16155; J. 1898, p. 172, 186, 290.)

1664. It is illegal for a Grand Lodge to provide fire insurance for the property of its Subordinates. (S. J. XIX, p. 517, 827, 873.)

1665. All insurance companies doing business in the name of the Order, either as life, accident or fire, do so without authority from the S. G. L., and members of the Order accepting policies of insurance in such companies do so at their own risk. (S. J. XX, p. 553, 987, 1004.)

1666. The law of the Order does not recognize any private company or corporation of any kind, although it may advertise to conduct its insurance business with Odd Fellows only. (S. J. XX, p. 555, 987, 1004.)

1667. The Grand Lodge is authorized to provide by legislation that it shall be unlawful within its jurisdiction for any Odd Fellow to become an officer or agent of any life insurance company or association that is doing business against the laws of the Order, or to solicit or procure or assist in soliciting or procuring, directly or indirectly, by any device whatever, the insurance of Odd Fellows in any such company or association, and to provide for the trial and punishment of all offenses against such laws. It is improper for a member of the Order to act as agent for any company that uses the emblems, "Three Links," of the Order. (S. J. XIX, p. 413, 418; S. J. XX, p. 553, 987, 1004.)

1668. Agents of insurance companies are not permitted to canvas in Lodge rooms for members or business. (S. J. XX, p. 553, 987, 1004.)

1669. The Ridgely Protective Association of Worcester, Mass., has no legal right to solicit Odd Fellows to become policy holders therein under the pretense that it is an Odd Fellows' Insurance Company, duly authorized by the S. G. L. to do an insurance business with the members of, or in the name of the Order. (S. J. XX, p. 555, 987, 1004.)

JEWELS:

1670. The S. G. L. designates the style, material, shape and size of the jewels adopted by it for all branches of the Order. (S. J. XX, p. 894, 904, 967.)

1671. The following described jewels are declared to be the authorized jewels of the Order, viz: (Reference being had to S. J. XXI, p. 295, and special references as indicated.)

REBEKAH ASSEMBLY JEWELS.

Past President. The jewel to be made of 14-carat gold and to consist of four-armed cross, of special design, 1⅜ inches extreme length from right to left, resting on a wreath of tinted gold ⅛ of an inch wide and 15/16 of an inch outer diameter, each arm to be tipped by three small ball points, the outer edges having a raised rim 1/16 of an inch wide. There shall be engraved on the arms of the cross the following symbols, namely: On top arm, the moon and seven stars; on the right hand arm, the dove; on the left hand arm, the lily; on the lower arm, Rebekah at the well; said symbols to be of Roman gold color; the center to contain a white diamond of not more than one-quarter carat; the jewel is to be suspended from a bar, the design of which shall be three links; the extreme length of bar shall be 1⅛ inches; the connection between the jewel and bar shall be made by an interlacing of the letters P. P., in Roman type, through the center and outer links. The extreme length of pin and jewel shall be 1⅞ inches. (S. G. L. Session of 1908, Report 139.)

President.—A jewel of gold, gold plated, or yellow metal, circular in form, one and one-half inches in diameter, one side to be plain, and on the other side, stamped or engraved, a figure or representation of Queen Esther, with the word Service underneath.

Vice-President.—The same, with representation, or figure of Rebekah at the Well, with the word Fidelity underneath.

Warden.—The same, with representation, or figures of Ruth and Naomi, with the word Industry underneath.

Secretary.—The same, with representation or figure of a pen, with the word Deborah underneath.

Treasarer.—The same, with representation or figure of a key, with the word Trust underneath.

Marshal.—The same, with representation or figure of a baton, with the word Hope underneath.

Conductor. — The same, with representation or figure of two wands, crossed, with the word Safety underneath.

Chaplain.—The same, with representation or figure of a Bible, open, with the word Holy underneath.

Inside Guardian.—The same, with representation or figure of a shield, crossed by a spear, with the word Prove underneath.

Outside Guardian.—The same as for the Inside Guardian, except that the word shall be Vigilance.

REBEKAH LODGE JEWELS.

Past Noble Grand.—A five-pointed star of white metal, one and one-half inches in diameter.

Noble Grand.— Of silver or silver plated, circular in form, one and one-half inches in diameter, with figure of Rebekah at the Well engraved or stamped on one side, with the word Fidelity underneath. The other side of the jewel to be plain.

Vice Grand.—The same, with representation or figure of Ruth and Naomi, with the word Industry underneath.

Secretary. — The same, with representation of a pen, with the word Deborah underneath.

Financial Secretary.—The same as for the Secretary, with the word Deborah omitted.

Treasurer. — The same, with representation or figure of a key, with the word Trust underneath.

Warden.— The same, with representation or figure of a bar and ax, crossed, with the word Hope underneath.

Conductor. — The same, with representation or figure of two wands, crossed, with the word Safety underneath.

Inside Guardian. — The same, with representation or figure of a shield crossed by a spear, with the word Prove underneath.

Outside Guardian.— The same as for the Inside Guardian, except that the word shall be Vigilance.

Rebekah Veteran Jewel. — Of yellow metal, one and one-quarter inches in diameter. A round bar, with pin, is attached to the jewel by two chains of yellow metal, and between the chains is suspended the monogram V. R. D. The round bar is enameled pink and green. In the center of the jewel are the figures 15, in white enamel, surrounded by an olive wreath on a dark ground. The outer edge of the jewels finished with white enamel. The entire length of the jewel, including the bar and chains, is two and one-quarter inches. The design is patented and the jewel is sold by the Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, on an order from a Grand Secretary. (S. J. 1891, p. 12585, 12631, 12701, 12825, 12864-6, 12935.)

1672. When the law requires that officers shall wear jewels, it is not a compliance therewith to have them wrought in the regalia. (S. J. 5804, 5945, 5953.)

1673. Any sister member of the Rebekah Degree, who has been a member in good standing in a Rebekah Lodge for fifteen consecutive years, shall be entitled to wear a jewel to be designated the Rebekah Veteran Jewel, I. O. O. F. (S. J. 12701.)

1674. Consecutive membership is necessary, and any other construction would defeat the purpose of, and honor attached to the privilege of wearing such a jewel. (S. J. 11483, 11728, 11786, 14106, 14148.)

1675. The right to own and wear the Veteran Jewel depends upon a consecutive membership in the Order for fifteen years. Any temporary suspension of membership during that period, no matter how short, forfeits the right. (S. J. XX, p. 535, 996, 1007.)

1676. Holding a live withdrawal card *i. e.* one that has not expired, gives the holder a *quasi*-membership, and if the card is deposited within one year with a petition for full membership, and such membership is made upon it, the continuity of yearly membership is not destroyed. (S. J. 14250, 14487, 14570.)

1677. Suspension for cause terminates "good standing," and not being restored until after the expiration of one year, breaks the continuity of years, so that the member, though restored, is not entitled to the jewel, if the fifteen years embrace the year of suspension. (S. J. 14250, 14487, 14570.)

1678. The purchase and presentation of Veteran Jewels to members entitled thereto is recommended by the Grand Lodge. (J. 1898, p. 282; J. 1899, p. 96, 220, 249; S. J. XIX, p. 786, 827, 872.)

1679. The D. D. G. M. Jewel cannot be sold to be worn by a sister who is a D. D. G. M. in a Rebekah Lodge. All laws enacted upon this subject refer only to brothers who have been appointed D. D. G. M. (S. J. XX, p. 35, 361, 371, 372.)

1680. Since the adoption of a Past President's jewel by the S. G. L. at the Session of 1905, no jewel can be furnished other than the one authorized. But the adoption of this jewel does not preclude the use of any jewel theretofore adopted by the jurisdiction by those having them and entitled to use them. (S. J. XXII, p. 446, 675, 709.)

LIQUORS:

1681. Lodges cannot abridge the *liberties* of a citizen nor dictate to him what he shall *eat* or *what* he shall *drink*. All good Odd Fellows despise as such the *abuse* of intoxicating drinks, and in their "war against vice" they look upon drunkenness as incompatible with every principle of the Order. But neither will the laws nor the principles of Odd Fellowship descend to the restriction or regulation of the beverages of its members. While *temperance* is a cardinal principle of the Order, and must be observed, they will not attempt to enforce total abstinence, a principle never intended by the framers to be engrafted upon our Order. (S. J. 1504, 1513.)

1682. The furnishing of wine and brandy for the use and benefit of the Representatives of the S. G. L. is highly detrimental to the moral tone of the S. G. L. and materially damaging to the character and good standing of the Order in general, and we hereby repudiate all authority or sanction of the S. G. L. for any such action or use of the Order, and hereby also declare our absolute objection to any endorsement by the S. G. L., directly or indirectly, of the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor or of advertising intoxicating liquors as an attraction upon any picnic or excursion with which the name of the Order is connected, either directly or indirectly, believing that any such endorsement or advertisement is in direct violation of existing laws. (S. J. 13185, 13198.)

MEMORIAL DAY:

1683. The Grand Sire, in conjunction with the Grand Secretary, shall issue a proclamation annually, at least sixty days prior to the 10th of June, requesting all Lodges to assemble on the second Tuesday of June, and engage in appropriate services respecting their dead members, such services to be conducted in an appropriate manner. Such proclamation shall embrace the names of such officers and members, if any, who died during the term therein named; provided, that if a different day be more convenient for any jurisdiction to hold such memorial services, the Grand Master thereof may select such day, and the Grand Master may issue his proclamation in accordance therewith. (S. J. XIX, p. 813, 841, 874.)

1684. It is lawful to hold memorial service on Sunday. (S. J. 15749, 16030, 16054.) It is not necessary for each Lodge to act separately. Several Lodges can hold joint exercises at a selected Lodge room or suitable hall. (S. J. 11482, 11728, 11786.) The placing of some symbol or flag over the graves when decorating on Memorial Day is recommended. (S. J. XX, p. 962, 997, 1007.)

1685. Each and every Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Illinois having deceased brothers buried in the cemeteries of their respective cities, towns and villages shall, on some Sunday or other day of each year, the day and date to be selected by each Lodge, meet in their respective halls, and from there march to the cemetery where exercises suitable to the occasion shall be held, and the graves of our deceased brothers be decorated with flowers. (J. 1897, p. 297, 347, 389.) In 1908 the S. G. L. provided a Memorial Service for the use of Rebekah Lodges. (See S. J. Session 1908, Report No. 140.)

MISCELLANEOUS:

1686. The word "of" should be omitted in using the initials I. O. O. F. (S. J. 4868, 4895.)

1687. The term "Subordinate Bodies" and similar expressions apply to Subordinate Lodges, Subordinate Encampments, Cantons, and Rebekah Lodges; while "Subordinate Grand Bodies" and synonymous expressions apply to Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments of jurisdictions, and the Supreme or "Sovereign Body" means the S. G. L. (S. J. 11893, 12217, 12281.)

1688. Although the By-Laws may be silent on the subject, yet when appointed on a committee, it is the duty of a member of a Lodge to serve, unless excused by the Noble Grand or the Lodge. (S. J. 8839, 9025, 9101.)

1689. It is an established principle to require each branch of the Order to use regalia suitable to itself and to keep as distinct as possible the work and appearance of Lodge business from the Encampment business. (S. J. 281, 282.)

1690. The various Grand Bodies are hereby authorized to permit Lodges under their jurisdiction, working in foreign languages, to dispense with an American copy of their records. But it shall always be competent for said Grand Bodies, or their proper executive officers, having jurisdiction over said Lodges and Encampments, to compel them to furnish extracts of their minutes, translated into the English language, whenever they shall require it. (S. J. 2113, 2131.)

1691. It is as imperative upon all Grand and Subordinate Lodges to furnish the officers of their respective Lodges and Encampments with the jewels appertaining to their rank and station, as it is for the members thereof to be clothed in suitable regalia. (S. J. 1290.)

1692. A member who acquires the semi-annual password improperly, and by making use of said password obtains relief from a Lodge of which he is not a member, is guilty of a double fraud on the Order, and should be required to refund the amount received to the Lodge from which he received it, and be punished by his own Lodge for the offense. It would not be proper to hold a Lodge responsible for funds obtained under such circumstances. (S. J. 2826, 2832.)

1693. A Lodge is guilty of insubordination which accepts the resignation of a member at a meeting in which charges are preferred against the member by the Grand Master. (S. J. XX, p. 40, 361, 371, 372.)

1694. A candidate by card presented his petition for membership and was rejected. Three weeks later he again applied for membership. The Investigating Committee reported, ballot was had, and the candidate elected and admitted, all on the same evening. The Lodge Constitution required that the petition should be referred and reported on at the next meeting. It was held that the action of the Lodge was a flagrant violation of law which the Grand Lodge could properly punish. (S. J. 10858, 10902.)

1695. A Lodge which, contrary to law, initiates a person who has been rejected by a Lodge nearest his residence, knowing of such rejection, is guilty of a willful violation of law, and is liable to such penalty as the Grand Lodge may deem adequate to the offense. (S. J. 10715, 10952, 11005.)

1696. The use by Lodges of charts, etc., containing figures, emblems, and mottoes not found among the recognized and legitimate symbols of the Order, is clearly in conflict with our organic law. (S. J. 7760, 7832.)

1697. A Grand Lodge cannot require a Subordinate to mutilate its proceedings. (S. J. 782.)

1698. A savings bank, though officered and managed by members of the Order, and established and operated for the sole purpose of doing business with Lodges and Odd Fellows, should not use the name of the Order, and a State Grand Body has no power to grant it permission to do so. (S. J. 13619, 13680.)

1699. The civil courts will not interfere with the enforcement of its By-Laws by a purely voluntary association which is not organized for pecuniary profit. (Robinson vs. Yates City Lodge, 86 Illinois, 598.)

1700. A member of a Lodge or other association not for pecuniary profit cannot, on his expulsion, recover for the initiation fees voluntarily paid by him, where no fraud is practiced on him. His expulsion does not work a rescission of the contract under which such fees are paid. (Robinson vs. Yates Lodge, 86 Illinois, 598.)

1701. The delivery of lectures on Odd Fellowship, either in Lodges or in public, is not consistent with the duties of brethren of the Order, unless they are authorized to act in such capacity, by special enactment of Lodges or Encampments of the State or territory within whose jurisdiction the lectures are delivered; and all enactments of Grand or Subordinate Lodges having such an object in view should expire by limitation within some reasonable space of time. (S. J. 661.)

1702. Subordinate Lodges may authorize the delivery of lectures on the doctrines and practices of the Order, in public or in private, for a limited time. The invitation to a brother to deliver an address to the public or to the Lodge is such authority (for him to speak) as is required. It is, in effect, an enactment expiring within a reasonable time, to-wit: When the invitation is accepted and complied with. (J. IV, p. 239.)

1703. It is recommended that the public press be used as a means of advancing the interests of the Order. Notices of the times and places of meeting are advised. A liberal encouragement to our own press by the brethren of the Order should be afforded. The "Odd Fellows' Herald" is made a medium of news as to the Order, by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Official organs of the S. G. L. are discontinued. (S. J. 4420; J. 1896, p. 295; S. J. 9797.)

1704. Canvassing in the Lodge rooms of Illinois for the sale of books, certificates, charts and other articles is forbidden. (J. VI, p. 119.)

1705. All magazines, periodicals or other publications purporting to treat upon Odd Fellowship are solely and entirely upon the responsibility of the individuals publishing and editing the same, and have no sanction or authority from the S. G. L. for anything that may appear therein. (S. J. 792.)

1706. The various matters contained in the printed Journals of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, as published and distributed by the Grand Secretary, are declared legally and sufficiently made known and notified to the several Subordinate Lodges, from and after the distribution of the Journals. (J. 1854, p. 58; W-1040.)

1707. The rule of distribution of the Journal of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is this: Five copies to each elective officer; one copy to each appointed officer, to each member of a committee, and to each Representative to the Grand Lodge; one copy to each Subordinate Lodge in the jurisdiction. The Grand Secretary to supply any further demand, so far as practicable, at the rate of forty cents per copy for the paper bound Journal, and fifty cents per copy for the cloth bound Journal. Each Lodge is also entitled to one copy of the Annual Journal of the S. G. L. (J. VI, p. 157; W-1041; J. 1898, p. 292.)

1709. The February, May, August and November Sessions of the Committee on Judiciary and Appeals are known as the first, second, third and fourth sessions, respectively. The Grand Secretary is instructed to have printed in circular form the proceedings of the first, second and third sessions, and mail to all Lodges at least two copies of a report of the proceedings of the committee, thirty days after they are filed. The proceedings of the fourth session shall be printed only in the Journal of annual proceedings of the current year. (J. IX, p. 1016, 1030; J. 1896, p. 269, 303.)

1710. The S. G. L. permits Grand and Subordinate Bodies to print blank applications for membership. (S. J. 14683, 15045, 15086.)

1711. The latest decision of the same tribunal, where decisions of the same question conflict, is to be recognized as the law. (S. J. 7465, 7506, 7509.)

PASSWORDS GENERALLY:

1712. The resolution of the Digest of 1847, page 35, which required the A. P. W. to be communicated by the Grand Masters and Grand Representatives, has been repealed, and the method of communication now is for the Grand Secretary of the S. G. L. to communicate this word in cipher to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge on or before the first day of December of each year. (S. J. XX, p. 931, 980, 1002.)

1713. The signs, grips, and passwords of the Order are designated to speak one universal language to the initiated of every nationality the world over. Therefore, the annual traveling password and the passwords of the Degrees are not to be translated into any other language, or spoken other than they are written, spelled and pronounced in the English language. The different nations must learn to give them the one universal sound as nearly as possible, so that the sound of the word will be as familiar to the ear as the signs are to the eye, or the grip to the touch of the hand; to the end that an Odd Fellow of any country may be known and recognized in any part of the habitable globe as a brother. The language used in describing and explaining the use, meaning and manner of performing the signs, grips, etc., may be in the tongue of the peoples in which the Lodges are working. (S. J. 7532, 7759, 7831; S. J. XIX, p. 24, 365, 394.)

1714. In the absence of any limiting local legislation, the declaration of the S. G. L. ("or cause them to be communicated") gives the Noble Grands of Rebekah Lodges the same power in communicating the passwords that is given to the Noble Grands of Subordinate Lodges. (S. J. 14675, 14948, 15019.)

1715. The possession of a visiting card, the date of which extends to a later date than when the same is presented, or an official certificate for dues paid to a date later than that when the same is presented, properly signed and sealed, is sufficient authority for any Noble Grand of a Rebekah Lodge, on proper identification, to communicate to the holder thereof the A. P. W. of the Rebekah Degree, and if the holder of a visiting card or official certificate, as above mentioned, is a member of a Rebekah Lodge in the same jurisdiction as the Rebekah Lodge to which the said visiting card or official certificate is presented, then, and in that event, the Noble Grand of the Rebekah Lodge is authorized to communicate to the holder of the visiting card or official certificate the semi-annual password. (S. J. XIX, p. 344, 374; S. J. XXI, p. 534, 752, 820.)

1716. An official certificate or visiting card in date is an order for the A. P. W. and if issued by a Lodge of this State is also an order for the semi-annual password (J. 1901, p. 11, 319.)

1717. The Noble Grand cannot refuse to communicate the A. P. W. to a member who presents his traveling card, in due form of law, except there might be an extreme case of a brother committing felony after the date of the card and before presentation, in which case a Noble Grand would be justified in declining to comply with the request. (S. J. 2146, 2177.)

1718. The A. P. W. should be communicated to the candidate after he or she signed the Constitution. (S. J XX, p. 35, 361, 371, 372.) Afterwards, it cannot be communicated to members who do not pay their dues to a date in advance of the date of the visiting card or official certificate. (S. J. XX, p. 35, 360, 371, 372.)

1719. A District Deputy Grand Sire to receive the Rebekah A. P. W. is required to be a member of a Rebekah Lodge, and to have other qualifications specified in Article XV of the By-Laws of the S. G. L. (S. J. 14240, 14487, 14570.)

1720. The semi-annual password is determined upon by the Grand Master, and he communicates it to the Lodge Deputies, who in turn communicate it to the first two officers of the Lodge. (G. L. Const., Art. IV, § 2; J. 1906, p. 183, 184, 341; Ritual.)

1721. Grand Lodges have the option to change the password quarterly instead of semi-annually when, in their opinion, it shall be for the interest of the Order in their respective jurisdictions. (S. J. 1518; S. J. 14683, 14948, 15019.)

1722. Where a Grand Lodge changes the term of its Subordinates from six months to one year, under the law of 1879, the term password issued by the Grand Master lasts during the year, unless his Grand Lodge determines to have two or more passwords for the term. (S. J. 8209, 8337, 8440.)

1723. In examination prior to opening, the Warden should receive the password from the Noble Grand. (S. J. XX, p. 27, 361, 371, 372.)

1724. The Grand Master and his Deputies can legally give the password only in the discharge of their official duties, and only to the presiding officers, or at the request of the presiding officer, and in no case without legal qualification. (J. 1853, p. 47, 48.)

1725. To members of Lodges the Noble Grand alone, or in his absence, the Vice Grand, is authorized to communicate the term P. W., or cause it to be communicated by the Warden or other member. The Noble Grand of one Lodge may give the term P. W. to a member of another Lodge upon the written request of the Noble Grand of the Lodge to which the brother belongs, under its seal. (Ritual, S. J. 6350, 6619, 6692, 9160.) Or it may be given to a brother upon presentation of a visiting card or official certificate in date, issued by a Lodge of the same Grand Jurisdiction. (See § 1715 *supra.*)

1726. But one semi-annual password can be in force at the same time. A brother with a card or official certificate is entitled to receive the S. A. P. or the A. P. W. in force at the time such card in date is presented. (S. J. XIX, p. 344, 374; S. J. XX, p. 28, 361, 371, 372.)

1727. A brother is not justified in refusing to give the password to a Past Grand acting temporarily as Warden because he has not assumed the regalia of that chair. It is sufficient if the presiding officer recognize him as Warden and give him orders accordingly. (S. J. 2144, 2175.)

1728. It is competent for the Noble Grand of a Lodge to give the semi-annual password to a brother of another Lodge upon the written request of the Noble Grand under seal of the Lodge of which said brother is a member. (S. J. 2826, 2832.) This law applies to the Noble

Grands in the same jurisdiction, and not to those in different jurisdictions. (S. J. 6350, 6619, 6692.)

1729. A Noble Grand and Secretary can issue an order for the semi-annual password which will extend beyond their term of office and be good up to the time the brother pays his dues. (S. J. 15213, 15534, 15584.)

1730. The Noble Grand may authorize the Warden to communicate the password to a brother who is in the Lodge room if he be entitled to it. (S. J. XXI, p. 27, 284, 314.)

1731. Under no circumstances should a person holding membership in another State be given the term password, and should it be accidentally acquired by such member, its use would be an offense. (J. 1901, p. 14, 270, 294.)

1732. A member of a Lodge who is in arrears for weekly dues more than thirteen weeks is not entitled to the term password, but is entitled to visit his own Lodge until dropped, suspended or expelled. (S. J. 7505.) Thirteen weeks in arrears means to owe more than thirteen weeks dues; hence, one whose dues were paid to December 31st, would be more than thirteen weeks in arrears after the first of the next succeeding April if no further dues are paid. (S. J. 7909, 8072, 8173.)

1733. The officers of Lodges shall not be installed nor furnished with the semi-annual password unless the reports, returns and moneys due from such Lodges to their respective superior jurisdiction be actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer, or be actually in transit to the proper destination. (S. J. 2643, 2667.)

1734. The Right Supporter of the Noble Grand temporarily occupying the Noble Grand's chair, has no right to authorize a brother to confer the term password upon another brother of the same Lodge to enable him to visit another Lodge. (S. J. 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.)

1735. A brother presenting an official certificate showing his dues paid to a date prior to the date of such presentation, is not qualified to receive any password from the Lodge visited. (S. J. XXI, p. 25, 284, 314.)

1736. By direction of the Noble Grand, the Conductor may assist the Warden in taking up the password. (S. J. XIX, p. 31, 365, 394.)

1737. In a jurisdiction where Rebekah Lodges have yearly terms, the T. P. W. may be for the year, or there may be a P. W. for each half year, at the option of the Grand Lodge. (S. J. 13257, 13548, 13671.)

1738. The term password cannot be given openly in a Rebekah Lodge. (S. J. 14240, 14487, 14570.)

PAST NOBLE GRAND:

1739. The rank of Past Noble Grand is a reward for service in office for those who have earned it. It can only be obtained by service and cannot be conferred by resolution. (S. J. 2134, 2176; S. J. XIX, p. 24, 365, 394.) The retiring Noble Grand is entitled thereto upon the expiration of her term of office, if she has been regularly elected and installed and has served a majority of the nights of the term, and to the end of the term. (S. J. 1613, 1638, 1845, 1886, 1949, 1898, 1952, 13783, 14036, 14070.) Resignation before the expiration of the term of office forfeits the rank. (S. J. 1198, 1244, 1613, 1638.) Leave of absence for a majority of the nights of the term also works a forfeiture. (S. J. 1845, 1866, 1949, 1898, 1952.)

1740. Even though the Noble Grand may be absent on business by consent of the Lodge so that he does not serve a majority of nights of a term, he loses his right to the Degree, and is not entitled to the honors of the office. (S. J. 14682, 14948, 15019.) Presence in the Lodge room a majority of the nights is required, unless excused on account of (personal) sickness. (S. J. 9371, 9456, 10255, 10487, 10511, 11744, 11790.) Sickness by reason of which a Noble Grand may be excused must be that of himself or some providential interposition affecting himself personally and preventing his attendance, over which he had no control. To be a legal excuse for absence, the illness must be personal to the member, and not among his family. (S. J. 12554, 12646; S. J. XIX, p. 504, 827, 873.)

The Noble Grand who resigns before the end of his term is not entitled to the honors, though he may have served a majority of the nights. (S. J. 14681, 14948, 15019.)

1741. Where a Noble Grand has served a majority of the nights of the term, he is entitled to the honors of the office, although leave of absence may be granted him for the remainder of the term. (S. J. 8838, 9025, 9101.) But resignation of office before the end of the term forfeits the honors. (S. J. XXII, p. 432, 675, 709.)

1742. The first Vice Grand of a new Lodge who has served the requisite number of nights, and to the end of the term, is eligible to the office of Noble Grand, but is not entitled to the rank of Past Noble Grand. (S. J. 1404, 10443.) Although therewas a qualified member present at the time of the election who did not decline the office, and one who was not qualified was elected and installed without objection, the member so elected and installed will be entitled to the honors if he serves the requisite number of nights, and to the end of the term. (S. J. 11255, 11311.) A Vice Grand, who by some event, fills the chair of Noble Grand to the end of the term, is not entitled to the honors of the office without a previous election and installation into that office. (S. J. 1443, 1475, 1511.) Irregularities in the installation of an officer will not deprive him of the honors if he otherwise qualifies. (S. J. 15169, 15534, 15584.) Retiring officers of a Lodge are entitled to the honors of office, if they have been present a majority of meeting nights, and have held their offices to the end of the term. (S. J. 10717, 10942, 10979; modifying S. J. 6211, 6263.) Lack of quorum for one or more meetings will not deprive the Noble Grand of honors, if she serves a majority of the meeting nights of the term and remains in office to the end of the term. (S. J. 10716, 10942, 10979.) So also re-election to the office of Noble Grand does not prevent the officer from receiving the honors of office if she has otherwise qualified. (S. J. XIX, p. 505, 827, 873; S. J. XXI, p. 31, 284, 314.)

A member who has once passed an office in any Lodge carries with him to any other Lodge he may afterward join all the honors he may have earned. (J. 1854, p. 7, 53; J. III, p. 161, 193, 200; J. V, p. 313, 358, 362.) If circumstances over which the Lodge can exercise no control, shall occur, by which meetings cannot be held, that fact alone does not prevent the officers from receiving the honors of office. If, however, the meetings of a

Lodge are suspended by its own seeking, or for causes over which it could exercise control, the Lodge fails to comply with the letters of the law, and the officers of the Lodge for that term would therefore properly be deprived of the honors. A dispensation from the Grand Lodge or Grand Master can have no effect on this result. (S. J. 2781, 2818.)

PROCESSIONS:

1743. Forms of all processions of the Order prescribed are to be found in the Book of Forms. (S. J. 7382, 7474.)

1744. In all Lodge processions the post of honor is in the rear, and the officers should be so arranged. (S. J. XIX, p. 39, 365, 394.)

1745. Grand Lodges are requested to strictly prohibit all processions, etc., at which the regalia, emblems, etc., of the Order shall be used, unless permission be granted, after due consideration in open Grand Lodge, or in its recess be granted by the Grand Master. All publications made in public newspapers calling on the Order to appear in regalia, on any occasion not authorized by the proper Grand Lodge, is incorrect and censurable, and the unauthorized use of the name of the Order by any one is erroneous and should be forbidden. (S. J. 392.)

1746. The law of 1864, prohobiting anniversaries, etc., without the consent of the Grand Master, is not intended to prohibit Lodges and Encampments from joining in public procession in regalia, in connection with other organizations, when invited to do so by the civil authorities, and permission may be obtained from the respective jurisdictions under such regulations as they may prescribe. (S. J. 3739, 3821, 3842.)

1747. The order of arrangement of a procession of the Order at a funeral is given in the Book of Forms. In other processions, the same order is to be observed as far as practicable, and the same rule of proceedings. The Encampment branch is considered more exalted than the Subordinate, and precedence is generally given to the Patriarchal Degrees. This, however, may be controlled by circumstances, as for example, when the procession is organized under, and in behalf of, a single Subordinate Lodge. In this case, precedence is usually given to the body under which, and on whose behalf, the procession is organized. (S. J. 962, 1932.)

1748. The members of the lowest rank go before all others and the Past Grands are the last of the unofficial brothers. The elective officers and Noble Grand close up the Lodge rank. The corpse of a deceased brother comes in the rear of all. Hence, in assigning an Encampment a place in a procession in which it appears as an organization, it would take precedence by coming in the rear of all Lodges. The reason of this is apparent when the effect of the counter marching is noticed; that brings those of the highest rank foremost at the place of ceremony, while they are heralded on the march by those of lower rank. So, active officers are of higher rank than Past Officers, and go behind them. All officers (except the Outside Guardian, who is foremost of all, the Scene Supporters, who come next after the Outside Guardian) are placed after the Past Grands. Past Grands who have the Royal Purple Degree are behind others, and the Past Grands are arranged in order of seniority, the senior last. Lodges and Encampments take precedence (that is rearward position) by seniority. If all five ranks of bodies were in procession at once, they would be in this order: First, Lodges, second, Encampments; third, Grand Lodges; fourth, Grand Encampments; fifth, the S. G. L. (W-1093; Book of Forms, Edition 1897, p. 33.)

1749. A Grand Representative is an officer of his State Grand Body, and in a procession organized within his State, will occupy such position as the laws of such State point out for officers. If the procession were organized by the S. G. L. a Grand Representative would take position with that Body, and *ipso facto* one of precedence over the officers and members of State Grand Bodies. (S. J. 2214, 2264, 2327.)

1750. Persons who are not members of the Order or connected with it (for instance, ladies who have not the Degree of Rebekah, though in company with brothers) should not be allowed to join its public processions. (J. IV, p. 379, 434.)

1751. A brother holding a withdrawal card has no right to join a procession of the Order without consent of the Lodge by which the procession is formed. (S. J. 1401, 1471, 1485, 1503, 1513.)

PUBLICATIONS:

1752. *"The History of Odd Fellowship—The Three Link Fraternity,"* by Henry L. Stillson, Fraternity Publishing Co., Boston, Mass., is the recognized and adopted official history of the Order. (S. J. 15566, 15627.)

1753. The use of the words "Official" and "Legal," or either of them, in connection with, or as a part of, the title of "The Official and Legal History and Manual of Odd Fellowship," published by the M. W. Hazen Company, and the reprint therein of any portion of White's Digest or the Code for the government of Rebekah Lodges, is without any authority from the S. G. L., and illegal, and any endorsement heretofore given said book by the S. G. L. is withdrawn. (S. J. XIX, p. 314, 352.)

RITUALS:

1754. The obligation cannot be used in court against a member in his suit against the Lodge. (S. J. 9503, 9669, 9734, 9801.)

1755. Rituals cannot be taken from the Lodge room, even for binding. (S. J. 14675, 14948, 15019.)

1756. A Grand Warden, not a member of a Rebekah Lodge, has no right to the Rebekah Ritual. (S. J. 15175, 15534, 15584.)

1757. Rebekah Assemblies cannot permit any deviations from the work in the Ritual of the Rebekah Degree. (S. J. XIX, p. 32, 365, 394.)

1758. No portion of the Encampment Ritual can be used in a Rebekah Lodge under any circumstances. (S. J. XIX, p. 32, 365, 394.)

1759. Rebekah Ritual in German language authorized. (S. J. XIX, p. 911.) In French language authorized. (S. J. XIX, p. 782, 827, 873.) A memorial service for the Rebekah branch of the Order adopted. (S. J. Session 1908, Report 140.)

SUPPLIES:

1760. Rebekah Lodges may purchase supplies direct from the S. G. L., if so authorized by the Grand Lodge of their jurisdiction. (S. J. XIX, p. 834, 903, 916.)

1761. By the term supplies is meant the cards (S. J. 679,) lectures, charges, diplomas, odes (S. J. 4808) and the written work (S. J. 1121) of the Order, etc. The S. G. L. does not permit a State Grand Body to publish books of installation or any part thereof. (S. J. 588.) All diplomas, certificates or cards not issued by the authority of the S. G. L., which have been signed by an officer or a Grand or a Subordinate Body, are null and void. (S. J. 3135.)

1762. All State Grand Officers and officers of the Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are prohibited from signing any diploma, certificate or card not issued by the authority of the S. G. L. to brothers of the Order, and properly authenticated by the Grand Secretary of the S. G. L. written or engraved on the margin thereof. (S. J. 3135.)

The various articles of supplies kept for sale by the S. G. L. and the Grand Lodge, in the office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and the prices charged therefor, will be found enumerated in a schedule on the last page of the Grand Lodge Journal.—(Editor.)

1763. The Journals of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and of the S. G. L., the Digests, Codes, Book of Forms, Book of Odes, Anniversary and Funeral Ceremonies, are sold to individuals; the other articles must be ordered for Lodges, under seal, with payment accompanying the order. (T-1309.)

1764. Diplomas are delivered to State Grand Lodges, signed by the Secretary of the S. G. L., and when delivered to members of the Order, they receive the signature of the Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge to which the recipient belongs. Diplomas can be granted only by vote of Grand or Subordinate Lodges. (S. J. 800; J. VI, p. 497.)

1765. Grand Secretaries are prohibited from delivering or transmitting visiting or withdrawal cards to any person whatever, or to any Lodge, except upon the order in writing of a Lodge, signed by its Secretary and authenticated by the official seal of the Lodge. Provided, however, that supplies may be delivered to the duly accredited Representatives while in attendance at the Annual Sessions. (S. J. 3478, 5197.)

1766. All new Lodges are furnished without charge therefor with the following: Two Rituals, twelve Visiting Cards, six Withdrawal Cards, eighteen odes. (J. 1857, p. 80; T-1314.)

1767. The S. G. L. does not desire to prohibit the publication and circulation of charts not published by the S. G. L. so long as they contain no certificate or form requiring the signature of an officer of any Lodge or Encampment, Grand or Subordinate. (S. J. 8340, 8459.)

1768. The use by Lodges of charts, etc., containing figures, emblems, and mottoes not found among the recognized and legitimate symbols of the Order, is so clearly in conflict with our organic law that it constitutes a willful breach of the law. (S. J. 7760, 7832.)

1769. The Rebekah Code, being in the "list of supplies" published by the S. G. L., it is not permissible for a Grand Officer to publish it with other laws of the jurisdiction. (S. J. 14676, 14948, 15019, 15042.)

1770. Charters for Rebekah Lodges must be in the form prescribed and on the blanks furnished by the S. G. L. (Rebekah Code, Sec. 21; S. J. XIX, p. 942.) But those Grand Lodges which have a form of Rebekah charter already in use are not required to purchase blank charters from the S. G. L. until the supplies they have on hand are exhausted. (S. J. XXI, 734, 746.)

1771. Charters for Rebekah Assemblies are to be printed and sold by the Grand Secretary of the S. G. L. (S. J. 16120, 16153.)

VISITING:

GENERALLY:

1772. Subordinate Bodies, by existing regulations, possess an inherent right to protect themselves from disorder, the want of decorum and violations of the ordinary proprieties of life, and where a visitor is so disorderly the Lodge may refuse him admission or eject him from the meeting, although such visitor is in possession of the proper card, and has proved himself, according to established regulations, entitled to admission into the Lodges of any jurisdiction. (S. J. 2730, 2787, 2818.)

1773. An initiate or member lower than the Third Degree is an Odd Fellow, and is entitled to admission into his Lodge when opened in a degree to which he has attained. (S. J. 8992, 9087.)

1774. Indians, by the fundamental law of the Order, are utterly excluded from membership, and therefore, though an Indian has been initiated, presents a regular card, has the password and passes an examination, he cannot lawfully be permitted to visit a Lodge, nor can he be permitted to do so under any circumstances. (S. J. 6752, 6977, 7051.)

1775. An Odd Fellow of mixed Indian and white blood, who has been admitted to membership in a jurisdiction legally authorized to admit him, is entitled to visit other jurisdictions where the qualifications for membership differ from those of his own. (S. J. XX, p. 536, 979, 1002.)

1776. This decision is based upon a constitutional provision adopted by the S. G. L. in 1901 (S. J. XX, p. 330,) which provided that in jurisdictions where there is a population composed of a mixture of Indian and white blood, a State Grand Lodge or Encampment may, by resolution, provide for the admission of male persons of mixed Indian and white blood who have arrived at the age of twenty-one. This constitutional provision was again amended in 1902 (S. J. XX, p. 536, 940,) which struck out the entire provision regarding Indians and persons of mixed white and Indian blood. But while this provision was in force, it was lawful for the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory to authorize the admission to membership in that jurisdiction of persons of mixed Indian and white blood. (S. J. XX, p. 536, 979, 1002.)

1777. The laws of the Order as to visitation govern in all cases regardless of nationality. (S. J. XX, p. 535, 978, 1002.) A Subordinate Lodge cannot examine a visitor in the Grand Lodge Degrees. (S. J. XIX, p. 23, 365, 394.) A member dropped for non-payment of dues, may not visit his old Lodge unless he is on trial. (J. 1901, p. 8, 319.)

ON CARD OR ON OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE:

1778. No brother can be admitted to visit or deposit his card in a Lodge out of the State, District or Territory where he resides unless he presents a card or official certificate as furnished under the signatures of the proper officers and seal of the Lodge of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper handwriting, and prove himself in the A. P. W. and in the password of the Rebekah Degree: *Provided*, nevertheless, a brother may always visit, if introduced by a Grand Representative, or an elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment within whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit. Grand Representatives of either branch are authorized to introduce visiting brothers into both Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in their several jurisdictions; but in all such cases the presiding officer of the same shall be satisfied that the brother introducing such a visitor is a Grand Representative of the jurisdiction to which said Lodge belongs. (Sov. By-Laws, Art. XIV.) But such Representative cannot introduce a brother of his own jurisdiction. (S. J. 14249, 14525, 14570.)

1779. A brother holding a visiting card issued by a Lodge which, since the date of issuance, has been suspended or expelled, or has become defunct, is not permitted to visit any other Lodge thereon. (S. J. 1470, 1484.)

1780. The members of the Order from each State, Territory or District under the jurisdiction of the S. G. L. are entitled to admission into the Lodges or Encampments of every other State, District or Territory, upon proving themselves according to the established work of the Order, and the production of a proper card or official certificate. But a brother cannot be admitted to a Lodge upon an Encampment card or certificate, nor **vice versa.** (Sov. By-Laws, Art. XIV, Sec. 1; S. J. 1150, 1192, 1291, 1316.)

1781. When a visiting brother presents himself at the door of a Lodge, it is his duty to hand his card to the Guardian, that it may be placed in possession of the Lodge. If the Lodge be satisfied of its authenticity, they will thereupon appoint a committee of three members, to proceed to the ante-room and examine the visiting brother. One member of this committee must be the Noble Grand himself, or his Vice Grand, or sitting Past Grand, or some other brother known to be in possession of the A. P. W., whose special duty it shall be first to obtain the said A. P. W. privately from the visitor.

The committee will proceed to examine the visitor, first as to his identity, by causing him to write his name which shall be compared with the signature on the card or certificate; second, in the degree in which the Lodge is open, and will report their judgment to the Lodge. If the committee be satisfied, they will introduce the visitor, but if not, they shall report him not correct, and the card or certificate shall be returned to him and admission refused. (S. J. 690, 912.)

1782. If a visitor is found to have the A. P. W. of the current year, but his (withdrawal) card is dated some other year, by clerical error or otherwise, any Lodge to which he presents himself cannot admit him because of the informality. The Lodge cannot go behind the face of the card and correct supposed errors. If a card has been returned to the holder as informal, and is subsequently presented in correct form, the Lodge must presume that the corrections were legally made. If the signatures were incorrect, the officers who made them have the right to correct them, even though they are no longer in office. (J. IV, p. 8, 52, 53; J. V, p. 307, 384, 392.)

1783. When a visiting brother shall have proven himself entitled to admission in the mode pointed out, he shall be introduced to the Lodge by the Examining Committee, and not work his way in. (S. J. 1086, 1114.) The committee has the right to examine a visiting brother in the address to the chair, and in everything pertaining to the degree. (S. J. 14248, 14487, 14570.) A test obligation is no part of the mode of examining visitors prescribed by the S. G. L., and any Lodge would be deserving of censure for introducing any such requirement. (S. J. 1070, 1074.)

1784. After a visiting brother has been examined and introduced into a Lodge, no future examination of the brother upon the same card shall be necessary in the same Lodge, but he may be received into the Lodge, at the opening and through the whole session: *Provided*, the presiding officer, upon inspection, shall find the card in date at the time of said visit, and the Lodge shall be satisfied that the brother has before that time been regularly examined and admitted to its sessions on some former occasion on the same card. The visitor may be examined before the opening of the Lodge. (S. J. 2923, 2990, 6267, 6324, 9370, 9456, 9458, 9459.)

1785. It is never legal for one brother to vouch for another. An Examining Committee is not confined to the A. P. W. and card in its examination of a visiting brother from a different jurisdiction, but should use all the means necessary to satisfy itself of the correctness of the visitor. (J. 1855, p. 24, 126; J. III, p. 24, 41.)

1786. The holder of a withdrawal card, when visiting the Lodge from which he drew his card, must be examined and admitted just as brothers are admitted on cards from other Lodges; he has no special rights or privileges. Nor can a brother to whom a withdrawal card has been granted be admitted without password and examination, whether he has taken the card or not. (J. I, p. 100; J. 1856, p. 20, 21, 126.)

1787. A Lodge cannot refuse to admit as a visitor a brother who presents himself as such with proper card and the A. T. P. W. or an order for it, whatever may be known or believed respecting illegality in his initiation, or immorality in his conduct; immorality should be reported to the Lodge granting the card that it may deal with him. But the Lodge has an inherent right to protect itself from disorder, the want of decorum, and the violation of the ordinary proprieties of life. (S. J. 1723, 1797, 1885, 1948, 2787, 2818, 6987, 6988, 7055.)

Subsequent legislation has made the card itself an order for the A. P. W. Therefore the presentation of the card without the A. P. W., and without an order for the A. P. W. will, on proper identification and examination, entitle the holder to admission.—(Editor.)

1788. Visitors may not be required to leave the room during a trial or at any other time. (J. VI, p. 247, 387.)

1789. A brother holding an unexpired visiting card and having the A. T. P. W. has a right to visit Lodges in his own jurisdiction, though he has not the term password. (S. J. 14249, 14487, 14570.)

1790. A brother who is insane cannot visit a Lodge upon either a visiting or a withdrawal card. (S. J. 9853, 10105, 10176.)

1791. A Grand Lodge certificate or card issued to a member of a defunct Lodge does not carry with it the privileges of visitation. (T-1645.)

1792. The committee has the right to examine a visiting brother in the address to the chairs, and in everything pertaining to the degree. (S. J. 14248, 14487, 14570.)

1793. Strictly speaking, it is not within the power of a Noble Grand of a Lodge to appoint upon a committee to examine a visitor, a member of any other Lodge, because, the possession of the power to appoint, presupposes the possession of the power to compel service. But, if a member of another Lodge, possessing the A. P. W., is willing to serve upon such committee, unless objection is made, the Noble Grand has the right to request, and permit, such service. (S. J. 12789, 13050, 13076.)

1794. The holder of a dismissal certificate, regularly issued by any Lodge, is not entitled to the privileges of visitation thereon. (Sov. By-Laws, Art. XIV; S. J. 14249, 14525.)

1795. A brother holding a withdrawal card from one jurisdiction is entitled to the A. P. W. in use at the time, and retains the right to visit in another jurisdiction with the same password for the year. The presentation of a withdrawal card would be the production of a "proper card" as required by Article XVI, Section 1, Sov. Constitution. (S. J. 2560, 2627, 2664.)

1796. A visiting card, correct on its face (in the absence of fraud,) connot be rejected by a Lodge. In such cases it must be received and given full faith and credit. No Lodge has a right to refuse admittance to a brother who has a regular visiting card, and is correct, etc., for the simple reason that his presence is obnoxious to the Lodge. (S. J. 10251, 10252, 10487, 10511.)

1797. Any person disqualified for membership under the fundamental law of the Order (as an Indian, Chinese, or Negro, by race; or a woman, by sex) cannot be permitted to visit by card, however regularly initiated or accredited. (S. J. 6977, 7051.)

1798. But when visiting upon an official certificate, the A. P. W. is the proper password to give. The semi-annual password is not necessary. (S. J. 15744, 16030, 16054.)

1799. A Lodge or Encampment, with its officers, can in a body visit another Lodge or Encampment outside of its jurisdiction without cards or the A. P. W., but it is necessary that one of their first two officers in charge be in possession of the A. P. W. and have his card. (S. J. 2990, 6350, 6619, 6692.)

1800. Such officer may introduce them in a manner provided for the introduction of visitors by Elective Grand Officers. (S. J. 2792, 2828, 2990.)

1801. A member of a suspended or expelled Lodge has not the right to visit on an expired visiting card granted prior to such suspension or expulsion. He is suspended from his privileges in the Order and cannot visit an Encampment. (S. J. 1148, 1291, 1316, 1470, 1484.)

1802. The card of a brother who has honorably withdrawn by card from his Subordinate Lodge and has remained out of the Order for a period of twelve months, becomes invalid for the purpose of visiting. (S. J. 1921, 1956.)

1803. A brother cannot visit upon an expired visiting certificate. (S. J. 15176, 15534, 15584.)

1804. After the visitor has been once recognized, the examination and introduction in form may be subsequently dispensed with, provided the presiding officer shall find the card of the visiting brother to be in date. (S. J. 2561, 2588, 2923, 2963, 2990.)

1805. But where a special session of the Assembly is opened after a school of instruction is held in the Rebekah Degree, the Warden should examine the visitor in the P. W. of the Assembly Degree.—(Editor.)

1806. A Rebekah Lodge may authorize its Noble Grand to cause brothers visiting by card to be examined prior to the opening of the Lodge. (S. J. 9370, 9456, 9458, 9459.)

ON INTRODUCTION:

1807. An elective officer of a State Grand Body has no authority to introduce into a Rebekah Lodge a brother holding an expired withdrawal card. (S. J. 4993, 5185, 5222.)

1808. The presiding officer of Grand and Rebekah Lodges may not introduce visitors into such bodies prior to their opening, although satisfied of the admissibility of such visitors. (Visitors must be received in open Lodge. (S. J. 1244.)

1809. In case of visitation by a Lodge in a body, the introducing officer should pass a satisfactory examination and known as, or proved to be, such officer. (J. IV, p. 194.)

1810. Officers and members of Rebekah Lodges, when visiting another Lodge in a body, and introduced by their own officers, are not entitled to be received with "the honors of the Degree." (S. J. 3853.)

1811. A Grand Representative's right to introduce visitors is confined to his own jurisdiction. He has therefore not the right to introduce any brother into any Lodge out of his own jurisdiction under any circumstances. (S. J. 11103, 11368, 11396.)

1812. Grand Officers and Grand Representatives are not authorized to introduce members of their own jurisdiction; only members of other jurisdictions. The only authority for such introduction is given by Article XIV of the By-Laws of the S. G. L. Some of the decisions on that subject are loosely worded and misleading. (S. J. 14249, 14525, 14570.)

1813. A Representative of the S. G. L., or any elective officer of a Subordinate Grand Lodge, who is a member in good standing in a Rebekah Lodge, has the right to introduce an officer into a Rebekah Lodge in his own jurisdiction whom he knows to be a member of a Rebekah Lodge in good standing. (S. J. 13164, 13196.)

1814. A Grand Master or other elective officer of a Grand Lodge may, if properly satisfied, vouch for, and introduce, a brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card (without the A. P. W.) into a Rebekah Lodge in the jurisdiction to which the officer is attached. (S. J. 3513, 3558, 3587.)

1815. A District Deputy Grand Master has no right to intorduce officers whose cards are out of date, that power being restricted by law to. Elective Grand Officers. (S. J. 2859, 2925, 2963.)

FORMALITIES OF:

1816. A member of a Lodge entering a Lodge room while the Lodge is in recess, should be required to retire and work his way in, according to law, when the Lodge resumes its regular session. (S. J. 12791, 13050, 13076.)

1817. A Grand Representative or other elective officer of a Grand Lodge, acting in his official capacity, possesses the privilege of introducing a visiting brother to a Rebekah Lodge within the jurisdiction to which he belongs. Therefore, a Grand Representative or Elective Grand Officer, in introducing a visiting brother, must himself, of necessity, make an official visitation to the body visited, and announce his rank and title at the inner door, in order to exercise such privilege of office held; consequently, under the ritualistic law, he shall be acknowledged with the honors of the Degree, which should be given after addressing the chairs, and before the oral introduction of the visiting brother. (S. J. 11896, 12217, 12281.)

1818. A Rebekah Lodge must receive the Grand Master with the honors of the Degree when introducing a visiting brother, and a visiting brother must also receive the honors of the Degree if entitled to them. (S. J. 11896, 12217, 12281.)

1819. It is optional with a Past Grand Master when visiting a Lodge to announce himself as Past Grand Master or Past Grand. (S. J. 13256, 13548, 13671.)

1820. The A. P. W. required of a brother to prove himself in possession of, when he offers to visit a Rebekah Lodge on an unexpired withdrawal card, or as an applicant for membership therein by deposit of a proper card, is the A. P. W. of the year in which the card was issued and bears date. (S. J. 3876, 3953, 3987, 4240, 4414, 4430.)

1821. The rank of every member to whom a card is granted should be expressed on the card, so that the honors to which he is entitled, and the degrees in which he may be proved, shall appear upon the face thereof; but a card stating the rank of the holder thereof shall not be sufficient or conclusive evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers. He must be proved in the work of the degree expressed on the card, provided however, if the card states the holder thereof to be a Past Grand, and he shall not be able to prove himself in the work of that degree, from not having received it, the fact as set forth in the card shall be sufficient evidence to entitle him to the privilege such rank confers. (S. J. 4015.)

1822. A Grand Master, when visiting a Lodge in his official capacity, is entitled to the honors of the Degree, but a Grand Master may visit in his individual capacity as a member of the Order, and upon such visits he should not expect to be received with the honors. It is only when he announces himself as Grand Master that his visit becomes official. (S. J. 2562, 2629, 2664.)

1823. A Grand Master when introducing a visiting brother, enters the Lodge in his official capacity. He announces himself as Grand Master with a visiting brother, and is entitled to be received with the honors of the Degree, and must be so received. He cannot waive the right. The honors are not to be given to the visiting brother unless he is also entitled thereto. (S. J. 10716, 10952, 11005.)

1824. The honors are given to Elective and Past Grand Elective Officers, visiting outside of their own jurisdictions, after they have been recognized (addressed the chairs) and have been introduced to the Noble Grand by name and rank. (S. J. 4993, 5185, 5222.)

1825. Grand Officers should address the chairs as other members. Grand honors should be given immediately after their recognition by the officers of the Lodge. (S. J. 4467, 4626, 4671.)

1826. A Past Grand Master has the right to announce his title as such at the inner door when visiting a Rebekah Lodge on ordinary occasions, but he is not entitled to the honors of the Degree, unless he visits on official business, which he should announce. Rank refers to the highest rank or title attained. (S. J. 4993, 5185, 5222.)

1827. It is optional with a Past Grand Master when visiting a Lodge to announce himself as Past Grand Master or Past Grand. (S. J. 13256, 13548, 13671.)

1828. When a District Deputy Grand Master visits a Rebekah Lodge for the purpose of installing the officers-elect, or upon other official duty, he, as the Representative of the Grand Master, shall be accorded the same honors that are given to that officer. (S. J. 4883, 4919.)

IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION:

1829. No brother can be admitted to visit or deposit his card in a Lodge or Encampment out of the State, District or Territory where he resides, unless he presents a card as furnished under the signature of the proper officers and seal of the Lodge or Encampment of which he is a member, and signed on the margin, in his own handwriting, and prove himself in the A. T. P. W. and in the degree in which the Lodge is open; provided, nevertheless, a brother may always visit if introduced by a Grand Representative or any elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment within whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit, or, by a District Deputy Grand Sire in jurisdictions where no Grand Body exists, Grand Representatives in either branch being authorized to introduce visiting brothers into both Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in their several jurisdictions; but in all such cases, the presiding officer of the same shall be satisfied that the brother introducing such a visitor is a Grand Representative of the jurisdiction to which said Lodge or Encampment belongs; and, provided further, that the holder of a dismissal certificate regularly issued by a Lodge or Encampment may deposit the same in any other Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, under such rules and upon such conditions as the jurisdiction in which it is offered for deposit may prescribe; but he shall not be required to be in possession of the A. T. P. W., nor can he visit a Lodge or Encampment by virtue of such certificate. (S. J. 9028, 9102.)

IN OWN JURISDICTION:

1830. A brother holding an unexpired visiting card, and having the A. P. W., has a right to visit Lodges in his own jurisdiction, though he has not the term password. (S. J. 14249, 14487, 14570.) A visiting card (in date) can be used in the jurisdiction in which it is issued, and the brother holding it may be admitted on it and the A. P. W., though he be without the term password of his jurisdiction. (S. J. 14683, 14948, 15019.) But the holder of such a visiting card should be given the T. P. W. (See § 1264 *supra.*) A brother who is in possession of an official certificate and the A. P. W. may visit a Lodge within his own jurisdiction, although he be without the password of the current term. (S. J. 15174, 15534, 15584.) By later legislation such certificate in date, is authority for the Noble Grand to communicate the A. P. W. to the brother if he be without it. (See § 1267, 1270 *supra.*)

1831. A brother in possession of an official certificate for dues paid to a date later than when the same is presented, is entitled to visit upon the same (in lieu of a visiting card) upon proper identification, whether within or without his jurisdiction, and is also entitled to be put in possession of the passwords of the Order. (B-2169.)

1832. After installation of officers and the receipt of the new password, the Noble Grand cannot admit a member of another Lodge on the old password, although the time for the installation of the officers of the visitor's Lodge has not yet arrived and the visitor for that reason was not entitled to the password of the new term. (S. J. 5502, 5545, 5796, 5828.)

1833. The Noble Grand of a Lodge has not the right to admit a member belonging to another Lodge in his jurisdiction without the term password (S. J. 1840, 1897, 1952) unless he has a card or official certificate in date. (See § 1830 *supra.*)

1834. A member of a Rebekah Lodge who is in arrears for weekly dues more than thirteenth weeks, is entitled to visit his own Lodge. (S. J. 7505.) He cannot be prevented from visiting his own Lodge, although in arrears for the non-payment of dues, until dropped or otherwise suspended from membership. (S. J. 11900, 12217, 12281.)

TO S. G. L.:

1835. No brother can visit the S. G. L. except upon a voucher of a Representative from the jurisdiction from which he hails, and no Representative is authorized to vouch for any visitor, unless he is in good standing in his Lodge and Encampment, is a Past Grand and in possession of the Royal Purple Degree, and by being a Past Grand is meant having the Grand Lodge Degree—inasmuch as it would be absurd to admit a visitor to the S. G. L. who is not qualified to visit the State Grand Body. (S. J. 4993, 5185, 5222.) Visitors to the S. G. L. must possess all qualifications required of Representatives, and these include membership in a Rebekah Lodge in good standing. (S. J. XIX, p. 42, 390, 398.)

WORK:

1836. In initiating, the Noble Grand may call upon any one qualified to give the unwritten work, but it must be under the Noble Grand's authority and control. (S. J. 14675, 14948, 15019.) The instituting officer of a Rebekah Lodge, in the absence of a qualified representative of the Jurisdiction, may invite a Past Grand Master of another jurisdiction, who happened to be present, to exemplify the secret work of the Degree. (S. J. XIX, p. 32, 365, 394.)

1837. No officer of the Order is authorized to give the secret work of the Order to a person holding a dismissal certificate. (S. J. XIX, p. 515, 827, 873.)

1838. The question of dispensing with the use of books in the work of the Order is a subject for local legislation. (S. J. 4133, 4145, 4170.)

1839. The question whether the obligations should be memorized or read from the ritual, should, in the absence of local State legislation, be left to the Lodges, as the best judges of the manner in which their officers can most impressively render the work. (S. J. 12644, 12703.)

1840. The rehearsal in any of the halls or Lodge rooms of the Order of any work which is not the present recognized work, in use and prescribed as such by the S. G. L., is clearly against all propriety and highly censurable, improper and irregular. (S. J. 3877, 3953, 3987.)

1841. No Lodge room within the jurisdiction of the S. G. L. shall be used for the conferring of any degrees or secret work not provided for by the existing laws of the Order, and any officer of Subordinate or other Lodge or Lodges who may aid or permit such degrees to be conferred in such Lodge rooms, shall be guilty of a violation of the laws of the Order; provided, that this resolution shall not be interpreted so as to affect any such proceedings as may be had in such Lodge room by other secret associations not under the color of Odd Fellowship. (S. J. 4855, 4894.)

1842. It is a gross violation of law for a Lodge to use or have in its possession any work purporting to be the secret work of Odd Fellowship, except that issued by the S. G. L. (S. J. 14683, 14948, 15019.)

1843. It is a violation of law to rehearse any degrees or secret work in the Lodge room except the authorized work prepared by the S. G. L. (S. J. 14683, 14948, 15019.)

1844. Extracts cannot be taken from the Rituals of the I. O. O. F. for any purpose, except under authority granted by an act of the S. G. L.; neither is it admissible to photograph groups of ritualistic characters, and thereby represent pictures of any portions of the ritualistic floor work of the various branches of the Order, without special permission of the S. G. L. (S. J. 11893, 12217, 12281.)

1845. Neither a Subordinate Body nor a member is allowed to manufacture or sell photographs of scenes in the Dramatic Work. (S. J. 14171.)

1846. There is no law, ritualistic or otherwise, authorizing the use of fire-arms, or appliances of that nature, in the Lodge or Encampment. (S. J. 11482, 11728, 11786.)

1847. It is not permissible for a Lodge to present, in public or in private, a burlesque of any of the ceremonies of the Order, or to give in public any dramatic representation claiming to be in any way connected with our Ritual. (S. J. 13783, 14036, 14070.)

1848. Any member of the Order who shall introduce, sell, or offer to introduce or sell, to any Subordinate Lodge, Rebekah Lodge, Encampment, or Canton of Patriarchs Militant, any device which in its character is calculated to make ridiculous the sublime lessons taught by the several degrees of the Order, shall be guilty of an offense against the Order, and on conviction thereof, shall be expelled. It shall be the duty of, and obligatory on, each State, Territorial and District Grand Lodge, Rebekah Assembly, Grand Encampment, and Department Council of Patriarchs Militant to enact such laws as will enforce a strict compliance, on the part of Lodges, Encampments and Cantons subordinate thereto, respectively, with the provisions and spirit of the foregoing resolution. (S. J. 15640.)

1849. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments are hereby permitted to exemplify, respectively, the degrees in the presence of all duly qualified members in good standing, and for that purpose to admit them to the floor of said Grand Bodies. (S. J. 9323, 9441.)

1850. The written work is that furnished to Grand and Subordinate Bodies; the unwritten work is found in the secret journal and diagrams in possession of the S. G. L., and can only be communicated orally. (S. J. 1193, 1205, 14680, 14973, 15068.)

1851. The right to print or publish the lectures, charges or odes, adopted by the S. G. L. for the use of Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under its jurisdiction, or any portion thereof, or any form of diploma now used by the S. G. L., is exclusively the property of the S. G. L., and any violation of this right by Grand or Subordinate Lodges, or individuals, is in opposition to the laws, rights and privileges of the S. G. L. The Grand Masters and Grand Patriarchs of the several Grand Bodies are directed to cause the law of the S. G. L. in this respect to be enforced in their respective jurisdictions. (S. J. 956, 1121.)

1852. A Subordinate or Rebekah Lodge may use any form of floor work it prefers, provided it conforms in all respects to the Ritual. The forms authorized by the S. G. L. are only guides, and are not obligatory. But if a Lodge uses any other form than that provided by the S. G. L., it is not proper to print and publish the same, as it must, of necessity, contain reference to the Ritual and ceremonies of the Order, which can only be printed or published by authority of the S. G. L. (S. J. 12797, 13050, 13076.)

1853. In any conflict between the "Floor Work" and Ritual or law, the latter must govern. (S. J. 13256, 13548, 13671.) A Lodge may procure as many copies of the authorized Floor Work as it requires, but they should be retained in the custody of the Lodge for the use of its officers. They are not to be sold or held by individual members as personal property. (S. J. 12797, 13050, 13076.)

1854. Grand Bodies may compel their Subordinates to purchase a given number of Rituals not exceeding the number allowed by the laws of the S. G. L. (S. J. 15168, 15558, 15616.)

1855. It is unlawful for the Charge-Books or others containing or relating to the secret work of the Order to be taken from the Lodge room. The Noble Grand of a Lodge, being the proper custodian of such books, may intrust them to his Subordinate officers for the purpose of qualification, while in the Lodge room. The laws of the Order prohibit the writing of the charges, as well as all other parts of the secret work. (S. J. 4467, 4626, 4671.)

1856. Concerning the rebinding of old Rituals: The law does not permit the Rituals being taken from the Lodge room, but if they can be bound in the Lodge room there can be no objection; *provided*, the binder is a member of the Order, who has the entire work of the particular Ritual to be bound. (S. J. 11127, 11368, 11396, 14527, 14565.)

1857. The obligation to a candidate must be administered by a Vice Grand or Past Vice Grand. Where the instructions in "Floor Work" say that "positions on a staff are to be governed by the question of fitness," it means fitness within the limitations of law. (S. J. 13256, 13548, 13671.)

1858. All Official Examiners and Official Instructors, appointed for the Rebekah Lodges, shall report annually on or before the first day of October, to the Chief of Instructors, the work they have done in the year, including the number of schools of instruction held, and the number of sisters and brothers who have become proficient in such work. The Chief of Instructors shall make a full report to the Grand Master on or before October

15th in each year, and, in order to make effective the foregoing, all commissions issued by the Grand Master to Official Examiners and Official Instructors for Rebekah Lodges shall provide that such appointees shall report all their acts as such Examiners and Instructors to the Chief of Instructors for Rebekah Lodges, on or before the first day of October in each year. (J. 1902, p. 315.)

1859. The Grand Lodge may grant to the President of the Rebekah Assembly the power of appointing an Official Instructor or Board of Instruction to teach the secret work of the Rebekah Degree. (S. J. XXII, p. 441, 675, 709.)

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON COMPILATION

OF ILLINOIS REBEKAH DIGEST

To the President and Members of the Rebekah State Assembly of Illinois:

We, your Committee appointed for the purpose of compiling the Rebekah laws of Illinois, have carefully examined the accompanying volume, and unanimously approved the same.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1908.

Fraternally submitted,
LOLA L. RICKARD, P. P.
MARTHA J. VAN DUZER, P. P.
NELLIE L. HARRIS, P. P.
V. CATHERINE THOMAS, P. P.
IDA M. KEWLEY.

Springfield, November 16, 1908.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT,
REBEKAH STATE ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS
CAIRO, ILL., November 17, 1908.

The above report, submitted by the Special Committee for compiling the Rebekah laws of Illinois, is hereby approved.

MARGARET E. WELDON,
President.

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